

of Buffalo, N. Y., asking support of House Joint Resolution 110; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

681. Also, petition of Federation of Labor of Buffalo and vicinity, urging enactment of legislation providing for adequate housing in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

682. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. C. C. McGintz and 384 other citizens of Augusta, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

683. Also, petition of Lula M. Garman and 41 other citizens of Springfield, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

684. Also, petition of Sophia E. Koch and 32 other citizens of Lewistown, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

685. Also, petition of Harriet W. Small and 20 other citizens of Brockton, Mass., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

686. Also, petition of Mrs. J. B. Nichols and 628 other citizens of Georgiana, Ala., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

687. Also, petition of Darrinda Martin and 78 other citizens of Smyrna, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

688. Also, petition of Marie L. Keepler and 156 other citizens of Spokane, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

689. Also, petition of Mrs. D. S. Craig and 59 other citizens of Chester, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

690. Also, petition of Mrs. F. T. McCurdy and 374 other citizens of Ocala, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to

reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

691. Also, petition of Mrs. L. E. Keilman and 252 other citizens of Pleasureville, Ky., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

692. Also, petition of Mabel Springman and 149 other citizens of Montoursville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

693. Also, petition of Mrs. E. A. Shoemaker and 67 other citizens of Cumberland, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

694. Also, petition of Mary E. Southwick and 59 other citizens of Roseburg, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

695. Also, petition of Rev. C. Morrison and 29 other citizens of Shelbyville, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

696. Also, petition of Alice M. Dunham and 303 other citizens of San Fernando, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

697. By Mr. MERROW: Petition by Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, believing that the rebirth of the world toward a lasting peace is at the bottom a moral rather than a material matter; that the acts of the United Nations must be based on the principles of friendship, love, tolerance, and universal justice, or the Second World War will be only a breeder of another world catastrophe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

698. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of the General Court of Massachusetts, commending Congress for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, and recommending to the Peace Conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

699. By Mr. WELCH: California Assembly bill No. 1350, an act to add chapter 2.5, comprising sections 619 to 648, inclusive, to

division 1 of Streets and Highways Code, providing for a system of limited access urban-rural highways in this State, and allocating and directing the expenditure of funds for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and improvement of such system of limited access highways; to the Committee on Appropriations.

700. Also, California State Senate Resolution No. 91, urgently requesting that the Congress and the Director of Selective Service take cognizance of the pressing need for conserving the existing supply of dairy labor in the State of California; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

701. Also, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 33 of the Legislature of California, relating to memorializing Congress to erect a Statue of Freedom on the coast of California; to the Committee on the Library.

## SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1945

Chaplain Cecil E. Harvey, Second Ferrying Group, Air Transport Command, Wilmington, Del., offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, in whose hands are the reins of government, we beseech Thee to direct and bless all who are in lawful authority. Let Thy fatherly favor so preserve them, and Thy Holy Spirit so govern their hearts, that religion may be purely maintained and our land abide in righteousness.

We offer a prayer for this Nation in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled: Wilt Thou be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor, and welfare of the people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, virtue and piety may be established among us.

So guide and bless whatsoever may be devised and enacted that it may redound to the honor and welfare of this Commonwealth, to the peace and prosperity of the whole Union, and to the glory of Thy name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, May 17, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had receded from its amendments to the bill (S. 72) for the relief of Antonio Ruiz.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills,

in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2113. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3199. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 47, current session, entitled "Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany," being a report of the joint committee which visited Germany to investigate concentration camps, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT—PRESS RELEASE BY DIRECTOR OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on May 18, Hon. Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, issued a release to the press in regard to a Government program designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, to encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and to improve the distribution of meat. I ask unanimous consent that that release be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed, as follows:

Government action designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, to encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and to improve the distribution of meat was announced today by Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The program, which is based on recommendations made by the Office of Price Administration, was developed during discussions in Director Vinson's office with representatives of the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the Army, and the Defense Supplies Corporation. The recommendations of the House and Senate committees investigating the food situation have been carefully considered.

While the new program is expected to improve distribution and to make more meat available in areas of the country where relative shortages have been most pronounced, it will take some time for the effects of the program to be felt. Consumers should not expect any immediate increase in retail meat supplies as a result of the program.

The action announced falls into three main groups:

#### I. TO ENCOURAGE INCREASED FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE

A. Director Vinson announced that there will be no downward revision in the over-

riding ceiling prices or in the maximum of the stabilization ranges for beef cattle, except bulls, without at least 6 months' advance notice to producers. This announcement is made to assure cattle feeders as much protection as possible against price changes, and should encourage the movement of cattle into feed lots. The action is in line with the April 11 announcement that hog ceiling prices will not be reduced before September 1, 1946.

B. Effective May 19, 1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make a payment to the seller of 50 cents per hundred pounds on AA and A grade cattle sold for slaughter (sold for \$14.25 or more per hundred pounds, Chicago basis) weighing 800 pounds or more, which have been owned by the seller for 30 days or more. In addition to the larger margin, this will encourage the feeding of cattle to heavier weights, and in the long run will make more and better beef available.

#### II. TO INCREASE THE MARGINS FOR PROCESSORS OF MEAT

A. The Defense Supplies Corporation will increase the pork subsidy payment 40 cents per live hundredweight, retroactive to April 1, 1945. This rate will be continued in effect only until completion of a more thorough accounting study, following which the payment rate will be adjusted (not retroactively), and a provision will be included for reduction of the subsidy as hog prices decline. Effective as of April 1, 1945, the total pork subsidy will be \$1.70 per live hundredweight, as compared with the previous rate of \$1.30. This action on hog subsidy rates is in accordance with the April 23 announcement of the Office of Economic Stabilization (the "10-point" meat program). At that time it was announced that unless determined otherwise before May 10 the subsidy rate on hogs would be increased 40 cents per hundredweight, effective retroactively to April 1, subject to later upward or downward adjustments.

B. Subsidy payments on all grades of cattle will be increased by the Defense Supplies Corporation 25 cents per live hundredweight, effective June 4, 1945. The subsidy payments are subject to the withdrawal of 4 cents of the subsidy for each 5 cents decline in the average drove costs, from the maximum to the minimum of the stabilization range, with a minimum subsidy payment of 25 cents per hundredweight. The new subsidy rates, which are effective as of June 4, are as follows:

	Per hundredweight
Grade AA.....	\$3.00
Grade A.....	2.95
Grade B.....	1.90
All other grades.....	1.25

Payments under the above rates will be reduced, from the maximum to the minimum, by 4 cents for each 5-cent decline in the average drove cost below the maximum. As long as the average drove cost is at or above the minimum of the stabilization rate, the minimum subsidy payment will be 25 cents per hundredweight for any grade.

C. The above rates are applicable to both processing and nonprocessing slaughterers. Effective June 4, 1945, the additional subsidy for nonprocessing slaughterers of cattle will be 40 cents per hundredweight. This rate for nonprocessing slaughterers is based upon studies made by the Office of Price Administration.

#### III. TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF AND PORK

A. Set-aside orders for Government purchases of meat will be adjusted by the War Food Administration so that a greater proportion of the Government requirements will be drawn from those federally inspected plants which are slaughtering more than their normal proportion of the total slaughter. In effect this will mean that there will be a differential set aside, based upon the

quantity of meat slaughtered in relation to the quantity slaughtered during a representative past period. In filling governmental requirements, more meat will be taken from the plants with a heavy slaughter and less from the plants with light slaughter. This will result in more uniform distribution of available supplies for civilian use.

B. To make it possible to keep livestock in the hands of those operators who comply with Office of Price Administration price ceiling regulations, and to eliminate black market operations, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration will develop a plan by June 15 to show the movement of all livestock through public stockyards and public sales yards, so that information as to the destination of all such livestock will be available. Record-keeping requirements which are needed to effectuate slaughter-control programs already announced and meat distribution program now being prepared by the Office of Price Administration, will be developed. Representatives of stockyard operators and livestock sales agencies will be consulted in the preparation of the general plan.

#### REPORT OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, for the period beginning June 30, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1945.

#### FELICITATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF VE-DAY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Jorge Hazera, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Costa Rica, Washington, D. C., transmitting a cablegram from Dr. Rafael Angel Grillo, President of the National Congress of Costa Rica, extending felicitations on the occasion of VE-day, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION CONCERNING CERTAIN PRODUCTS AND THE RATIO OF IMPORTS IN RELATION THERETO (S. Doc. No. 38)

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution 341 (78th Cong.), a summary of the Commission's report on import trade of the United States and production of related items (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance, and printed under the order heretofore agreed to.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the executive assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a revised estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.



## DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 30

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to provide educational opportunities for war widows

"Whereas among the most sorrowful and tragic results of war is the plight of those widows whose husbands have given their lives for their country; and

"Whereas as fatalities mount and time elapses, their plight becomes more apparent and their need for assistance more pressing; and

"Whereas often young and untrained, these widows, unless their husbands were insured, receive only a small monthly pension inadequate to support themselves or their children or to prepare for the responsibilities which lie ahead; and

"Whereas moral encouragement and vocational rehabilitation is their just due: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That Congress is hereby memorialized to give serious consideration to this immediate and continuing problem and to take steps to provide educational opportunities to war widows similar to those contained in the GI bill of rights, which opportunities their husbands would have received had they lived; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

"House Resolution 208

"Resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to study the need for postwar recreational facilities on Government-owned properties in California and to earmark an adequate portion of postwar construction funds for the purpose of providing such recreational facilities

"Whereas the population of California has increased from 6,907,000 as of April 1, 1940, to an estimated 8,450,000 as of November 1, 1944, and is estimated to reach a total permanent population of between 8,300,000 and 9,225,000 by 1950; and

"Whereas this increase in population will place a tremendous burden upon California in providing permanent employment in the postwar period; and

"Whereas out-of-State tourist travel and vacation recreation of Californians produced

an estimated annual revenue of \$600,000,000 before the war, which revenue was exceeded only by manufacturing of all kinds and by agriculture, and can be greatly expanded during the postwar period; and

"Whereas approximately 25 percent of the area of the State of California, in which is located our finest recreation areas, is owned by the Federal Government and administered by the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service; and it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to develop and administer federally owned lands; and

"Whereas recreational facilities in these areas were entirely inadequate before the war to provide even proper sanitary facilities and, unless developed in the postwar period to take care of additional needs caused by the tremendous increase in population and the anticipated large influx of tourists, may cause serious loss to the economy of the State of California and the Nation; and

"Whereas the provision of adequate recreational facilities in national parks and forests is a matter of national responsibility: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to recognize recreation as a proper and desirable function of Government in the national forests and parks, and to undertake a survey to determine what basic facilities, such as camp and picnic grounds, water and sanitation, are necessary to permit the fullest use and enjoyment of these areas by the public; that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior be requested to review their postwar plans involving facilities for the use and enjoyment of tourists and vacationists in the national forests and national parks and monuments located in California in order that they may be brought up-to-date to meet present and future demands; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and to each Member of the House of Representatives from California in Congress, to the heads of the Bureau of the Budget, the Public Roads Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, and the Surgeons General of the United States Army and the United States Navy."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to make available as Hawaiian homelands a certain parcel of land situated on the island of Maui, T. H.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be and it is hereby respectfully requested to amend section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, so as to include as available Hawaiian homelands a certain parcel of government land situate in the District of Wailuku, island and county of Maui, T. H., comprising 12,455 acres of the Ili of Kou and being a portion of the land covered by general lease No. 2286 to Wailuku Sugar Co., Ltd., notwithstanding the fact that said parcel is cultivated sugarcane land, subject, however, to the term of said lease.

"Sec. 2. That duly authenticated copies of this joint resolution be forwarded to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Secretary of the Interior and to each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America.

"Approved this 28th day of April A. D. 1945.

"INGRAM M. STAINBACK,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 23

"Whereas the costs of health and policing measures, upkeep and construction of schools, and the multitudinous provisions for the health, welfare, and government of a civilized community are dependent in the Territory of Hawaii in large measure on the taxes received from the real property tax; and

"Whereas in each year there is in Hawaii a progressive withdrawal of lands subject to taxation by the condemnation of large areas by the United States Government, acting through the Army and Navy and other branches of Government; and

"Whereas it is necessary to increase the tax rate upon the diminishing areas held in private ownership in order to meet the charges of Government; and

"Whereas the lands on these islands are limited within narrower boundaries than can be appreciated by any State of the Union, inasmuch as the islands and their area are small for the population sustained; and

"Whereas on the island of Oahu alone the gross valuations of real property amounted to \$267,048,666 in 1940 and increased to \$407,270,296 in 1944, an increase of 53 percent, the gross valuations of real property owned by the Federal Government amounted to \$60,894,296 in 1940 and increased to \$162,689,622 in 1944, an increase of 171 percent, Federal real property owned in 1940 represented 23 percent of the total valuations, and Federal real property owned in 1944 represented 40 percent of the total valuations: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby urgently implored to pass legislation rendering subject to taxation lands in the Territory of Hawaii acquired and owned by the United States, to the end that the civilian economy may not be entirely disrupted or destroyed; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States of America, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 10

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to construct a breakwater wing on the west side of Hilo Harbor and to dredge the inside Hilo Harbor areas

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby requested to provide for the construction of a breakwater wing on the west side of Hilo Harbor and for the dredging of inside Hilo Harbor areas; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 22

"Whereas prior to the outbreak of the present war Pan American Airways offered commercial service for passengers between Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Francisco, Calif.; and

"Whereas after the outbreak of the war the operation of Pan American Airways in regard to Hawaii-mainland services was taken over by the United States Navy and the equipment of said Airways used in the Hawaii-mainland service was acquired by the United States Navy and the operations of said Airways in regard to its service to other territories of the United States were taken over by the military services and the equipment of said Airways used in its service to the other territories was acquired by the military services; and

"Whereas on or before the first of the year 1945 a portion of the equipment of Pan American Airways used by it in its service to the other territories of the United States was returned to it and it now operates a commercial service to said territories under Civil Aeronautics Board certificates and offers commercial service for passengers subject to governmental regulation; and

"Whereas commercial air service for passengers and air express is now being operated by American civilian organizations between America and European, African, and South American communities; and

"Whereas the civilian community of Hawaii is greatly in need of transportation by air between the mainland and Hawaii for use by those who of necessity must travel to the mainland but whose presence in Hawaii is needed and who consequently should not be required to spend the time nor be subject to the uncertain delays involved in surface travel; and

"Whereas Pan American Airways now holds an approved certificate of convenience and necessity permitting the carrying of passengers, mail and goods to and through Hawaii: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives of said legislature concurring), That it hereby goes on record as requesting the allocation of suitable flight equipment to be used in the mainland-Hawaii run to Pan American Airways and the return of the operation of said Airways to civilian control and the offering by said Airways of commercial services for civilian passengers, subject to such governmental regulation as may be necessary for internal security purposes; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Governor of Hawaii, the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Civil Aeronautics Board, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Director of Aviation Division, Surplus Property Board, and Aircraft Production Board."*

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

**"Senate Concurrent Resolution 9**

*"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, requested to amend section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act to provide that whenever 25 or more persons who are disabled veterans holding an honorable discharge from service during the present war, in the armed forces of the United States, or in the merchant marine of the United States, or who are widows of members of said armed forces or merchant marine who have died in such service and all of such persons were residents of Hawaii for a continuous period of not less than 5 years immediately prior to entry into such service, who have not theretofore made application under such organic act, shall make written application to the Commissioner of Public Lands for the opening of*

lands for settlement in any locality or district, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to proceed expeditiously to survey and open for entry lands, whether unoccupied or under lease with the right of withdrawal, sufficient in area to provide lands for use and occupancy upon 99-year lease by such persons together with all persons of like qualification who shall have filed with such Commissioner prior to the survey of such lands written application for lands for occupancy in the district designated in said application, of not more than 1 acre each. The lands, to be so opened by said Commissioner, shall be either the specific tract or tracts applied for or other suitable and available lands in the same geographical district, and, as far as possible, in the immediate locality of and as nearly equal to that applied for as may be available: *Provided, however, That no leased land, under cultivation, shall be taken for such purposes until any crops growing thereon shall have been harvested: And provided further, That each lease made hereunder shall be deemed subject to the following conditions, whether or not stipulated in the lease:*

*"(1) The lessee shall pay a rental of \$1 a year for the land and the lease shall be for a term of 99 years;*

*"(2) The lessee shall occupy and commence to use and cultivate the land as his home or farm within 1 year after the lease is made, and shall continuously so use and cultivate said land during the entire term of the lease;*

*"(3) The lessee shall not in any manner transfer to, nor mortgage, pledge, or otherwise hold for the benefit of any other person, or agree so to transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise hold, his interest in the land, except to a person qualified to be an original lessee. Such interest shall not be subject to attachment, levy, or sale upon court process. Upon the death of the lessee his interest in the land and improvements thereon shall vest as follows:*

*"(a) In the surviving spouse, if there be such;*

*"(b) If there be no surviving spouse, in such child or children as he may designate by will, or upon failure of such designation, in his children in joint tenancy;*

*"(c) In the event that he leave no spouse or children, the right to the use and occupancy of said land shall thereupon revert in the Territory;*

*"(4) The lessee shall pay all taxes assessed upon the land and improvements thereon, and if he fails to pay the same within 60 days after they become delinquent the Land Commissioner may thereupon pay the taxes and declare the lease upon same to be forfeited and canceled, and evict the lessee therefrom.*

*"Upon failure to comply with any of said conditions the lease shall be forfeited and canceled and the right to the use and occupancy of said land shall thereupon revert in the Territory and the Land Commissioner may take possession of the same and of all improvements thereon.*

*"Upon the death of a lessee leaving no spouse or children, or upon the cancellation or surrender of a lease, the Commissioner of Public Lands shall appraise the value of all improvements and growing crops upon the leasehold and shall pay to the legal representative of the deceased lessee, or to the lessee, if he be living, the value thereof, less any indebtedness to any Government agency or secured by any Government agency, or for taxes, and the Territory of Hawaii shall make provision for such payment; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."*

**"Senate Concurrent Resolution 20**

*"Concurrent resolution requesting Congress to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, amending chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, relating to revenue bonds*

*"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, amending section 6095 of chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, by extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered to June 30, 1947; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution shall be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii."*

A letter in the nature of a petition from Frederick Dorsch, of the Insular Democratic Committee of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I., praying that the position of government secretary for the Virgin Islands be restored in the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

Resolution of the General Court of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*"Resolution commending Congress for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, and recommending to the peace conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of Congress*

*"Whereas it is the firm conviction of the members of the General Court of Massachusetts that future peace and friendly relations among the peoples of all nations will be advanced by the extension of the principle of free interchange of news throughout the world; and*

*"Whereas the Congress of the United States, by unanimous, concurrent action, has adopted Senate Resolution No. 53, September 21, 1944, which reads as follows:*

*"That the Congress of the United States expresses its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by newsgatherings and distributing agencies, individual or associate, by any means, without discrimination as to sources, distribution, rates, or charges; and that this right should be perfected by international compact." Therefore be it*

*"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby extends its commendation to the Congress of the United States for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, as guaranteed in this country, and recommends to the peace conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of the Congress of the United States; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the state secretary to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the United States Senate, to the chairman on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth."*

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)



**PRESENCE OF A GI AT THE PEACE TABLE—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF FLORIDA LEGISLATURE**

Mr. PEPPER. I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida, the sponsor of which was Hon. Holmes Melton, Jr., State representative from Lafayette County, Fla., relative to a GI being present at the peace table.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**House Concurrent Resolution 1**

Whereas this brutal war in Europe is nearing an end, and the conflict against the enemy in the Pacific is being speeded to an inevitable victory; and

Whereas the greatest sacrifices of this most terrible and destructive of all wars are being made by the men in the armed forces of our country; and

Whereas the highest motive of these men in action is to insure not only for themselves but their countrymen, and for their children, and ours, too, and for all of our children's children, a permanent and enduring peace; and

Whereas a great conference of all the Allies and associated nations is being held in San Francisco beginning April 25, 1945, to formulate plans for an organization to insure this future peace; and

Whereas there is no direct representative of the enlisted men in the American delegation as at present constituted: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida (the Senate concurring):*

SECTION 1. That in our considered judgment, a fitting representative or representatives from among those who have shared the hardships and sufferings of battle with the common fighting men of our country should be appointed to serve on the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference on permanent world organization, and that such a representative or representatives should also serve on the American delegation at the final peace conference.

SEC. 2. That the representative or representatives should be selected by the Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and should not be above the rank of sergeant if from the Army or Marine Corps, or not above the rank of chief petty officer if from the naval forces.

SEC. 3. That a copy of this resolution, under the great seal of Florida, be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Approved by the Governor, April 12, 1945.

**PETITION FROM KANSAS RELATING TO PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION**

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I present a petition bearing 278 names, from the student political effectiveness commission of YWCA, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., which read as follows:

*KANSAS STATE COLLEGE,  
Manhattan, Kans., April 12, 1945.*

We, the undersigned students of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., urge that legislative action on the May bill, the Wadsworth bill, or any other bills pertaining to peacetime military conscription be postponed until the issues involved are known to the American public and until the opinions of those now in the armed services may be considered.

*DOROTHY COCHRAN,  
Chairman.*

I ask that the petition be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**PETITIONS FROM KANSAS REGARDING OPA**

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a copy of several identical petitions I have received from grocery concerns in Kansas regarding the OPA, and which are similar to petitions I offered on May 17.

These concerns and the number of customers signing the petitions are as follows:

Jakes Market, Independence, Kans., signed by 22 customers; Branscum Grocery, Parsons, Kans., 22 signatures; Wards Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 22 signatures; Dunzer Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 29 signatures; North End Grocery, Independence, Kans., 46 signatures; Gorup Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 51 signatures; M. R. Johnson Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 60 signatures; and L. R. Hoagland Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 60 signatures.

I ask for proper reference of these petitions.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and a copy of one of the petitions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Senator CLYDE REED,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned, hereby respectfully petition you as follows:

1. To support such immediate changes and amendments in the existing price-control law and stabilization program as will, in your opinion—

(a) Increase the supply of food available for both military and civilian use;

(b) Eliminate black markets; and

(c) Simplify OPA regulations and lighten the burden of compliance for overworked retail grocers.

2. In support of our request for a thoroughgoing review of the price-control law at this time, we have only to cite official figures which show that the present meat famine really exists in the midst of plenty—i. e., the present live-cattle population of the country is the largest in history.

Respectfully submitted.

**PETITION FROM KANSAS AGAINST PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a petition signed by 278 students of the Kansas State College, at Manhattan, taking a stand against peacetime military conscription, which reads as follows:

We, the undersigned students of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., urge that legislative action on the May bill, the Wadsworth bill, or any other bills pertaining to peacetime military conscription, be postponed until the issues involved are known to the American public and until the opinions of those now in the armed services may be considered.

I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition presented by the Senator from

Kansas will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, ETC., FOR YOUTH AND ADULT—PETITIONS FROM KANSAS**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have also received a large number of letters and petitions from farmers and other citizens of Kansas, urging Congress to take favorable action on Senate bill 619, to provide vocational education and training, including part-time training and work-experience programs for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of youth and adults. I am supporting this legislation and ask unanimous consent to have some of these letters and petitions, praying for the measure now pending before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, printed in the RECORD and referred to that committee.

There being no objection, the letters and petitions were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*NILES, KANS., May 16, 1945.*

*Senator ARTHUR CAPPER.*

DEAR SIR: I wish you would give your consideration to Senate bill No. 619 for the continuation of the Government-sponsored farm repair shops.

If we lose the shops and their equipment, there is likely to be a break-down in farm production because there are not enough men doing that type of work to keep the farm machinery in repair to allow us to do our farm work.

Yours truly,

*D. W. REHBERG.*

*ST. JOHNS, KANS., May 15, 1945.*

*Senator CAPPER,*

*Care of United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I, as a farmer of Stafford County, am interested in the vocational education bill, S. 619.

There has been a farm machinery repair center in St. Johns the last 28 months; it has been a great help to the farmers.

It is almost impossible to get anyone to repair your machinery during the rush season, so with the aid of the shop one can go there and do his own repair work. We have even made pieces we could not get at all.

I urge you to help keep the shops open to help the farmer so that he will be able to produce the food which is very vital in winning the war.

Yours truly,

*BERT MASTIN.*

*BELLEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
Belleville, Kans., May 14, 1945.*

*Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,*

*United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SENATOR: It is my understanding that there is pending in the Senate at this time, Senate bill No. 619, pertaining to the war food production program. This program has been in operation in our school, and we have a large number of farmers throughout the winter months who attend school 4 nights per week 5 hours per night.

Tractors, all descriptions of farm machinery and automobiles have been repaired. Wagon boxes and hay racks have been built. These and many services rendered here are vital to the welfare of our community.

We urge you to support this measure.

Sincerely yours,

*WILLIAM HODGES,  
Superintendent.*

PETITION TO HON. ARTHUR CAPPER, UNITED STATES SENATE

We, the undersigned, are hereby asking you to favorably support the bill S. 619, vocational education bill, providing for continuation of the work under the food production war training program. The work we have been able to do in our shop here, under the F. P. W. T. program has been so very essential to the continuation of our farming operations and this program provides the only shop in the community to which farmers may take their machinery for repair. There is no blacksmith in town, and no lathes, and other such equipment available in the community otherwise. Our machinery is getting older as the war continues and being unable to secure new, we must keep it in good repair. This can be done only through the facilities of the F. P. W. T. program. Therefore, we, being of lawful age, ask for immediate and favorable enactment of this bill.

THE POLISH CRISIS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a copy of a communication sent to the President on the 8th of this month by the Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in the East on the Polish problem.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 8, 1945.

The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN,  
President of the United States,  
White House, Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT: On this momentous day, with deep gratitude in our hearts and with renewed dedication to the great unfinished task of winning this war we assure you, Mr. President, of our loyalty and support. We will heed ourselves and we will urge our members to heed your appeal to work unremittently until final victory is won.

But on this of all days when the war in Europe is finally won we feel it appropriate to remember the cause of Poland, country of our forefathers where the United Nations war against aggression began and whose faith is now still in jeopardy.

Therefore on behalf of 177 American Polish councils, organizations, parishes, church societies, branches of national fraternal organizations, etc., in the eight Eastern States Connecticut, Delaware Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island—we respectfully present our view on the present Polish crisis.

On May 4 Mr. Molotov quite casually announced to the United States delegation in San Francisco that the 16 Polish underground leaders invited as plenipotentiaries by the Soviet Government for negotiations were imprisoned under the ridiculous charge of anti-Soviet diversionist activities. As you well know, Mr. President, this accusation defies the whole record of the Polish underground's 5-year struggle against the Nazis and of the full assistance it extended to the Soviet Armies in every phase of their operation in Poland. Yet, it is precisely against the members of this underground that the main effort of Soviet authorities and of their Polish puppets is directed for many months, with tens of thousands Polish officers and soldiers of the Home Army arrested, tortured and deported under the charge of collaboration with the United States, British, and Polish Governments. Thus the accusation against the 16 plenipotentiaries is but a symbol of the general method of Red terror in Poland and can only be judged as part of the Soviet campaign to create a cover-up and excuse for their policy of violence and grad-

ual sovietization imposed on the Polish people.

The action of arresting duly authorized plenipotentiaries of a foreign power, who trusted the good faith and safe conduct of the Soviet Government must be regarded as an outrageous violation of all principles of international conduct accepted by every civilized nation for centuries. Mr. Molotov's brazen announcement about it in front of all representatives of the United Nations public opinion at San Francisco constitutes not only a challenge to all of them, but also to the new organization to preserve peace which the United States and the other countries are laboring to establish. It is a replica of the Nazi defiance of the League of Nations assembly in the matter of Danzig and of the Italian action in the matter of Abyssinia.

It has been quite clear to us from the beginning, Mr. President, that this very incident and its arrogant presentation by Mr. Molotov was designed as a provocation in order to test the power of reaction of the United Nations and of the United States in particular. In fact what it amounts to is that—

1. Russia ceases to feel committed by the Yalta agreement;

2. That she definitely and unilaterally closes all discussion on the Polish question and has decided to settle it by herself;

3. That she will not only refuse any democratic elements enjoying British and American support to collaborate in Poland, but that she will destroy them physically; and

4. That she is doing this in disregard and in defiance of public opinion in this country and in all countries represented at San Francisco without fearing any consequences or reaction on their behalf whatever. Judging from the attitude of the democratic nations, the Soviet Union will decide whether she can continue to violate with impunity all signed agreements and international principles or to retreat.

We are afraid, Mr. President, that Mr. Stettinius step of interrupting negotiations with Russia on the Polish problem, as the United States delegation's sole reaction to Mr. Molotov's provocative announcement, although diplomatically correct, in the political sense serves rather to help than to prevent the achievement of the Soviet goal. This goal we are convinced is to have all discussion on the Polish question completely stopped on Soviet initiative and eliminated from San Francisco without any negative consequences for the Soviet Union.

Were not truly strong reaction to follow, we fear that the Soviet challenge to the United Nations would end in a complete Russian political victory not only over the assembled nations but also over the very organization that is designed to save the world from precisely such crimes as these. What possible confidence could humanity place in this organization at the very birth of which and in the eyes of its assemble founders, a defiance of all rules of civilized humanity is committed and no definite opposition to this appears. It would be, Mr. President, a still-born organization indeed.

There is another reason why merely breaking off the Polish discussions and allowing Russia to keep exclusive control over Poland serves the Russian purpose. Every day the present situation in Poland continues permits the Lublin puppets backed by the Soviet Army and the NKVD to carry on their war of extermination against the leaders of the Polish people. Not only the 16 plenipotentiaries but tens of thousands of others will perish unless these crimes are stopped now.

In the name of those millions who died in this war for freedom and Christian civilization, in the name of the success of the organization to preserve peace your noble predecessor and yourself are so laboriously

striving to establish, we appeal to you, Mr. President, that the Soviet violence and provocation be vigorously opposed by every measure at your command. The chief measures the United Nations, and especially the United States, can take are:

1. To prevent a mock trial of the 16 plenipotentiaries taking place and to obtain their immediate release. Such mock trials are a well-known institution in Russia for 25 years and one of their first models was the well-known trial of the Polish Catholic Bishop Cieplak. We would condone the crime if we were to recognize the Soviet right to try those men at all.

2. The veil of secrecy over Poland must be lifted and the black-out at last be pierced by sending interallied military missions and representatives of the free press to end persecution in Poland.

3. As the United Nations Conference at San Francisco is to set up an organization to keep the peace and as Russia's aggression in Poland threatens future peace, let the Russian act be presented to the assembled delegates at San Francisco for their joint discussion and appraisal.

4. Russia having unilaterally violated the Yalta decisions, we must declare also our part of the agreement null and void. The legal Polish Government in London should immediately be invited to represent Poland at San Francisco and all delegates at the Conference asked to vote on this question.

Indeed, Mr. President, if Russia is permitted to get away unpunished with her crimes, sad is the future of peace for our United States and little hope for the rescue of our civilization.

For Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in the East:

JOSEPH S. KASZUBOWSKI,  
President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. A. A. SKONIECKI,  
Executive Secretary, Turners Falls, Mass.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 524. A bill to provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries in the States, Territories, and possessions as may be needed for the burial of war veterans; with amendments (Rept. No. 284).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the functions, powers, duties, and records of certain corporations; with amendments (Rept. No. 285).

FANNIE C. FARR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 125, submitted by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] on May 10 last, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution was read, considered, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Fannie C. Farr, widow of O. H. Farr, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.



INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION—  
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AND LABOR

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, from the Committee on Education and Labor I report with amendments Senate Resolution 122, relative to participation by the Government of the United States in the organization by the nations of the world of an International Office of Education, and I submit a report (No. 286) thereon. The resolution has been unanimously approved by the committee. The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] and I are joint sponsors, and I want to give notice of my intention to call it up on next Thursday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the resolution placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS  
INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 1026. A bill for the relief of Harry Daniels; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 1027. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hibernia I. Conners; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1028. A bill for the relief of B. Constantino & Sons, a partnership; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1029. A bill for the relief of N. Cooper; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. OVERTON (for Mr. ANDREWS):

S. 1030. A bill for the extension of admiralty jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1031. A bill to amend paragraph 3 of part VII of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, so as to increase the basic monthly allowance to handicapped veterans while receiving vocational training and to provide uniform increases of pension or compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORDON (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 1032. A bill to amend section 102 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1122, title 28, U. S. C., sec. 183), to fix a term of the United States district court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., on the first Tuesday in June; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1033. A bill designating the birthday of Abraham Lincoln as a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1034. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make certain mining and geological data available to the several States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for Mr. MEAD):

S. 1035. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow the Silver Star upon Michael J. Quinn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. DOWNEY):

S. 1036. A bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

S. 1037. A bill to provide for water pollution control activities in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1038. A bill for the relief of Marion O. Cassidy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1039. A bill for the relief of Doris D. Chrisman; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1040. A bill to permit the issuance of certificate of lawful entry to foreign seamen who serve on American-owned vessels for a period of at least 1 year while the United States is at war; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. GURNEY (for himself, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to supplement the act of June 3, 1920 (41 Stat. 738), and to provide for a full accounting in the pending claims of the Sioux Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF BILL AND  
REMARKS THEREON

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted on Thursday next at the opening of the session to introduce a bill which proposes to amend the social security law in some very important respects, and I also ask unanimous consent that in connection with the introduction of the bill I may have 10 or 15 minutes to present views to the Senate regarding it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT  
ACTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. LANGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 293) to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code; and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CON-  
TROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF  
1942—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2113. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 3199. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

ATROCITIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN  
CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY—  
PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF  
S. DOC. NO. 47

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 57, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 70,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 47, current session, entitled "Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany," being a report of the joint committee which visited Germany to investigate concentration camps, of which 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 20,000 copies for the Senate document room.*

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHITE. The concurrent resolution, as I understand, provides for the printing of additional copies of a Senate document of the report of German atrocities.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's statement is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR McKELLAR AT  
THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY CELEBRATION,  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Senator McKELLAR on May 17, 1945, at a delayed Thomas Jefferson Day celebration at Knoxville, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT BEFORE THE  
AMERICAN-POLISH ASSOCIATION IN  
THE EAST

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Hope for World Peace", delivered by him in New York City on May 20, 1945, before the American-Polish Association in the East, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BY  
REV. JOSEPH I. GULICK

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt by Rev. Joseph I. Gulick, delivered in Trinity Methodist Church, Idaho Falls, Idaho, April 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BORAH BY PAUL  
MALLON

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to the late Senator Borah by Paul Mallon, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE DODECANESE AND SAN FRANCISCO—  
ARTICLE BY DR. N. G. MAVRIS

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Dodecanese and San Francisco," written by Dr. N. G. Mavris, and published in the New Leader for April 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER DISPENSING TEMPORARILY WITH  
CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with to a later hour during the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the call of the calendar is dispensed with for the time being.

#### THE PRESERVATION OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE RECONVERSION PROGRAM

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, on the home front this war has taken the combined energies, resources, and abilities of all the American people.

Young and old, skilled and unskilled, from every walk of life have been called upon in the struggle for victory.

At the beginning of this war "too little and too late" was as much our foe as was the Nazi-Fascist enemy we were fighting, and this "too little and too late" cost dearly in precious life, limb, and blood.

History will record that "too little and too late" was with us much too long.

We, a mass-production nation, allowed ourselves the economic luxury of harnessing the big producing facilities of this country to the neglect of smaller business which began to die out as a result of its failure to obtain war orders in the midst of the most gigantic Government buying program the world has ever known.

In the beginning the Army, Navy, and Air Forces had not only harnessed the huge production facilities of big business, and properly so, but had expanded at a cost of billions of dollars of public moneys those already huge facilities.

America's smaller business was allowed to starve to death.

It is true that much of our existing facilities needed this expanding, but it took an act of Congress to establish the Smaller War Plants Corporation—an act that saved America's smaller business from complete extinction or ruin.

It did not come soon enough to save thousands of businesses that died for want of war orders.

With the total harnessing into the war effort of America's smaller producing companies, "enough and on time" became the reality which finally enabled our glorious fighters and our allies to give us victory in Europe.

Now we are faced with an emerging conversion problem.

It is vitally important to the American people and to our returning fighting men and women that in this reconversion program America's small business should not find itself destroyed for lack of raw materials and equipment.

Unless we do something about it now, the reconversion for civilian production will become a process through which big companies will grow bigger, owing to their ability to control or secure raw materials and equipment on a prior-claim basis.

The smaller companies will have their very lives threatened and squeezed out of them.

Anyone can understand this when he stops to consider the power of huge purchasing facilities and the intimate and interlocking trade contacts of big business.

Let there be no misunderstanding on this point—reconversion is here—and the squeeze for raw materials and equipment is on.

If we do not do something about it immediately, the talk of full employment will be just talk and nothing more.

Right now Mr. J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, expects to lift controls on steel, copper, and aluminum on July 1, in quantities that will be left over after our military requirements are met.

I should like to ask Mr. Krug whether there will be a fair and equitable distribution of these metals to all producing companies in America, regardless of size.

Will they be thrown on the market by the producers of these metals on a so-called basis of "first come, first served"? The crux of the whole situation, the life or death sentence to a great section of small business in America, will be found in Mr. Krug's procedures.

If he permits the throwing of any of our raw materials or equipment on the market on a "first come, first served" basis, big business will be the first served.

They will, therefore, be the first ones to start producing—their's will be the first goods on the market—and the first advertised and sold to the American people.

Small business will sit waiting and starving for raw materials and equipment.

Today this is true of scores of raw materials, metals, textiles, leathers, and lumber included.

Tomorrow it will be the same with natural rubber and a score of other scarce and imported raw materials.

A national disaster is in the making unless the War Production Board uses its existing controls in releasing raw materials and equipment above and beyond our war needs so that the requirements of America's converting business, little as well as big, are met on an equitably apportioned basis.

This need not be difficult or involved if we approach the problem with fairness and with honesty.

I am not arguing for endlessly continued War Production Board controls. I am simply asking that controls of all raw materials and equipment be continued until the time when such materials and equipment are sufficiently plentiful to enable all businesses to get their fair share, regardless of their size or power.

I recommend that War Mobilization Director Vinson adopt some simple formula whereby raw materials and equipment would be apportioned to business, big and little. For his consideration I suggest an apportionment based upon quantities used in production during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

I believe this represents, not the perfect, but a very practical yardstick for civilian raw-material apportionment that would be fair to the broadest section of American business, both small and big.

An equitable provision could be made in the controlled apportionment of these raw materials for such new businesses as

have been born since 1941 and which are now or soon will be reconverting for civilian production.

However, regardless of the formula employed we must remember that the controls already exist, as in the War Production Board.

The mechanisms of these controls are well grooved and born of war experience. We have but to use them in reconversion. What happens to America's smaller business in the first few months of reconversion is all important and determining. After that, it will be a case of "too little and too late" on the home front for the small business of this Nation.

We are already being told that America will have a glut of steel, aluminum, copper, synthetic resins and other raw materials. I submit that unless small business gets its share on a controlled apportionment basis from the very beginning, big business will take the markets away from America's smaller producers, an advantage to the big from which these smaller companies will never recover.

For the last 4 years a special committee of the Senate has been giving earnest attention to the problems of small business.

Mr. Krug and Mr. Vinson are aware of the intent of Congress with respect to small business. I ask them to see that small business receives through allocation its fair share of raw materials and equipment beginning with reconversion—not 3 months or more after reconversion has started.

For the past 40 years this Government has combatted monopoly by prosecutions under the Federal antitrust laws.

Unless the handling of this vital reconversion program protects small business, the work of two generations of organized effort of keeping the doors of opportunity open to American enterprise will be undone.

I leave with my colleagues the thought that this Nation will need the combined energies, the resources, and opportunities for all enterprise, big and little, if we are to attain the postwar objective of full employment—if we are to make full employment a living reality and not a paper myth.

#### A REALISTIC APPROACH TO WORLD AFFAIRS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, history deals roughly with synthetic thinkers. For a while they may be in the saddle. Their ersatz mentalities may blind and deceive their own eyes and other peoples' eyes with wishful thinking and unrealistic notions. But sooner or later history shows them up. It debunks them and their unsound ideas.

This morning's newspapers, with their reports about the stormy state of Allied negotiations, prove the above all too clearly. The synthetic thinkers had practically told us that at San Francisco the millennium would be ushered in amidst scenes of universal harmony, faith, and good will. Instead, we read of Poland and Trieste. We read of other ancient, intense, and deep disputes. We read of deadlocks, compromises, and then of new serious clashes of national



ideas. To be sure, many enheartening agreements have been reached at the Golden Gate, and we are thankful for them. But the Conference has brought to focus a thousand and one still unresolved and bitter disagreements.

Are we discouraged? Are we defeatist? The answer is "No." We cannot afford to be discouraged or defeatist in this critical hour. Unlike the synthetic thinkers, we foresaw in part what would take place in San Francisco. We visualized the enormous difficulties, because we recognized the condition that humanity is still in. Wars do not make for peace. We expected no magic performance, and none has been forthcoming. Solutions to the Polish and Trieste problems, for example, will not come out of the hat.

Our difficulties with Russia could well have been foreseen. We might have taken realistic steps to prevent those difficulties had many of us not been under the spell of the synthetic thinkers. Now that we find ourselves in disagreement with the Russians, we must start out on a new, realistic approach to all of our foreign relations.

We must not become fed up because there is a lack of mutual understanding between the Russians and ourselves. We must not work ourselves into a frame of mind that will prevent fruitful negotiations.

The Soviets have a right to their viewpoint, and we have a right to ours. We must meet our mutual problems head-on around the conference table and thresh out our differences.

Every difficulty we have in understanding any one of our allies is magnified manifold in the case of Russia. Our perspectives differ tremendously. We Americans have lived on a blessed continent, with a democratic background, in plenty and almost continuously in peace.

Russia, in Eurasia, to the contrary, has an undemocratic background. She has known centuries of internal and external hatreds, suspicions, and blood conflicts.

Not only is there a vast historical gulf between us, but language is an obstacle. A different religious approach is another. A different political and social approach are still others.

Lastly, we have an entirely different spiritual approach, which causes perhaps the widest chasm of all between us. Russia has felt the impact of Karl Marx's philosophy—the materialist conception of history. Here in America that narrow view, I trust, is on its way out. But there are still many "leaders" here in high places who make a fetish of "economic man." They mistakenly construe economic conditions as the primary cause of everything. They ignore man's mental and spiritual longings which condition his economic, political, and social environment.

All these barriers between Russia's way of thinking and ours are not insurmountable, but they existed before San Francisco, and we did not see them. They are high and broad and will require time, patience, and realism to breach.

Russia, with her vast material resources stretching from the Atlantic to

the Pacific, with her vast manpower resources, with her more than 70 nationalities amalgamated as never before by war, understandably has an independent viewpoint at this time. She has accomplished that for which she has longed for centuries, and which other nations stopped her from accomplishing.

She has suffered grievous human and physical losses. She cannot be unmindful of the fact that the world has grown smaller. The robot bomb, the airplane, and man's other inventions have brought her to the realization of the need of some sort of international mechanism for the elimination of war.

But she knows that for the first time in history she is in a dominant position, and she is going to utilize that position for her advantage. A few years back, when she and Britain were on their knees, we who were aiding them lost our opportunity to lay down to them both the plan for the highway of peace which we humbly and unselfishly conceive as best for the nations. We were asleep at the switch then.

Now, Russia, with her background and her perspective, will utilize her advantageous position to maintain her power, to industrialize her economy, to control her neighboring countries as satellites. She will do this over and against our own pious democratic ideals which we feel are the only true solvent which can eradicate the scourge of war. Russia bluntly implies that the world is not ready for our pious principles, that she wants a free hand in Europe.

What are we to do? Are we to ignore these hard facts as the synthetic thinkers would have us do?

No. We must take accurate account of them and act accordingly. We must pursue a program of straight-thinking, straight-talking, straight-acting Americanism.

First. Self-interest: Let us begin by setting our own house in order—economically, politically, and militarily. Let us strive for a prosperous, balanced post-war economy. Let us strive for an agreement by both parties on the absolute necessity of America maintaining at the highest modern efficiency her armed forces, her old bases, and the strategic bases in the Pacific which she has so dearly won with her blood and treasure. Since 1943, I have advocated America's retention of security rights to these strategic Pacific bases.

Second. Cooperation: Let us continue the international conferences with America playing a continuing, constructive, forthright, leading role. No one conference can be expected to solve all problems once and for all. A whole series of conferences will have to be held. Let us agree wherever agreement can possibly be reached. Let us see if we can create a workable "fire department" that will be available to put out incipient international fires. In the meanwhile, let the Allies collaborate as much as they can; do as much justice as they can; help reconstruct and rehabilitate jointly wherever they can, and separately where joint action cannot be brought about. But let such separate action be kept to an irreducible minimum, be open, and

be known in advance by all parties concerned.

Mr. President, the people all over America realize the need for world cooperation. The people would like to see come into being an organization which would help insure against a third world holocaust. This organization, through its many auxiliaries, would assist all peoples in realizing economic, political, and social health through their own efforts. Let us strive for such a workable organization.

Third. Information: Let us have the truth about the world picture. Let all existent secret commitments be aired and then let the practice of making them be banned forever as an international policy. Let the veil of nonmilitary censorship be lifted throughout the world by the Allies. Let us have the truth about an area such as the Balkans which have been and will be a powder keg because conflicting imperial meddling has made it such.

America has been precipitated to the top of world leadership with resulting duties and obligations. But her first obligation is to alert her own people and make them aware of the facts in the world picture, so as to be doubly sure that our Nation is not sold a fake bill of goods in relation to her own security.

She has still another related obligation. It is to impress upon her allies the absolute necessity of keeping their own people informed of the true facts in the world picture. An international free press is indispensable to a just and enduring peace.

Fourth. Spirit: Let us emphasize in our international negotiations the necessity of living up to the spirit of our agreements more so than to the letter. The finest mechanism for peace will be as naught unless there is back of it the high will, intent, and purpose of the contracting parties to act faithfully in accordance with its spirit.

If the Golden Gate Conference were to write into its charter the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, that fact would not of itself insure peace. The Prince of Peace must reign at the peace table in the hearts of all the conferees but His eternal principles must be realized in actuality once the Conference is over. In other words, there must be back of this written instrument the intent and the purpose and the will to carry through.

Horace Mann once said:

I have never heard much of the resolutions of the Apostles, but a great deal about their acts.

"Ye shall know them by their works," by the true spirit of their deeds.

Spiritual force can be as powerful as material force, or more so, in spite of all superficial appearances to the contrary. The great American, the great inventive genius, Charles P. Steinmetz, said:

Here is a force which history clearly teaches has been the greatest power in the development of men. Yet we have merely been playing with it and we have never seriously studied it as we have the physical forces. Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of

little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been scratched.

Just the other day Pastor Martin Niemöller, that great German whom Hitler had incarcerated, said upon his liberation that the Church holds Germany's only hope for the future. I quote his words:

Our people now know that all false idealisms are worthless. \* \* \* There is only one way in the future. \* \* \* It is a tremendous challenge both to Catholicism and Protestantism not to let our people down at this moment.

Our people know that all false idealisms are worthless. Let us, therefore, mobilize the full might of spiritual force in our crusade for a just and enduring peace.

**Fifth. Self-discipline:** In all of the preceding steps—in pursuing our self-interest, in taking the path of cooperation, in demanding full information, in mobilizing spiritual force, we shall have to practice mental discipline upon ourselves. There will be countless doubts, envies, grudges, fears, welling within us. We must curb these little foxes within our breasts, lest they devour the tender young grapes of Allied friendship.

Some time ago, I wrote an article on this theme, entitled "The Allied Little Foxes." In it, I offered my humble suggestions on how we might restrain destructively critical feelings which may be within us and which are directed against other United Nations. These little foxes are little antagonisms, but they are harmful ones. They are most frequently sincere, but they are misguided. They serve only to aggravate inter-Allied differences, even while our respective boys are dying in the common combat.

The article has been published in the June 1945 issue of the magazine, *The Chaplain*. This periodical is published cooperatively by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and the National Council of the Servicemen's Christian League. It goes out as spiritual leaven to the noble men who are ministering at first hand to the spiritual needs of our armed forces. It has been a deep pleasure to me to have contributed my humble thoughts to so worthy a publication and readership.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article be reprinted in the *RECORD* at this point. I submit its contents on self-discipline as the fifth and final step to a realistic approach to world affairs.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

#### THE ALLIED "LITTLE FOXES"

(By Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, United States Senator from Wisconsin; member, Foreign Relations Committee)

In the Song of Solomon, there are the words: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines; for our vines have tender grapes." These ancient words are particularly applicable today to international relations. While millions of Allied soldiers are still in fox holes, "little foxes" abroad and at home are gnawing at the infant vines and devouring the embryonic grapes of Allied

friendship. They have only begun to bite. Their snarls of recrimination can be heard in the air with ever-increasing harshness.

It matters little as to the sincerity of the intentions of the misguided "little foxes." What does matter is the obvious and hidden harm that they do.

It is sheer folly to assume that the United Nations are "out of the woods" so far as the future peace is concerned because of the promising results of Casablanca, Tehran, Dumbarton Oaks, and Yalta. Instead, we and our allies are actually still stumbling through the deep woods of historic suspicions and distrust.

Remember, we have scarcely begun in our efforts to prove that our own sacrifices, let alone those of our allies, have not been in vain. We have already sustained over 800,000 American war casualties—killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. Infinitely less important but also of great significance: the war has already cost us more than a quarter of a trillion dollars. This expenditure in blood and treasure is thus three times the toll of American casualties in World War No. 1 and seven times the financial cost of our participation in that relatively futile war.

Remember that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for world security and organization, even after they are confirmed, with or without amendment, must still undergo a long and difficult period of trial-and-error experimentation.

Remember that not one of the 44 attending nations at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference last July has as yet entered into the proposed International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and International Stabilization Fund. Our own Congress has barely begun to consider our possible entrance into them.

Remember that successful world cooperation is a delicate and growing thing. It cannot retrogress or be content with a static status; for it must evolve as dynamically as the world conditions require.

Remember that Europe and Asia will, for a long time after the guns have ceased firing, still erupt with minor and major explosions of border disputes, revolutions, cabinet crises, and even possibly assassinations. These disturbances will sorely try the patient and unswerving determination of Allied unity of those who are experiencing them and observing them.

Remember that peace may not die because of one major assault by rival powers upon it, but rather because of a long series of minor wounds that do not heal.

In view of all this, we can ill afford the "little foxes" who will seize upon each of these vulnerable points in the structure of world peace. We must all do some sane, straight, and cool thinking on these matters.

We and our allies must act to destroy the "little foxes" which are lurking in so many of our citizens' breasts. We must do so not in a manner that will further arouse the beast in them, but through the approach of bringing light to them and appealing to the best that is within them.

But we must not miss the mote that is in our own eye while we try to spot the beam that is in our brothers'. We must watch our own speech and thoughts lest we unwittingly join the ranks of the "little foxes."

It is easy enough to become a "little fox." It is easy enough to let an old grudge against an ally pour out like hot lava upon the slightest provocation. It is easy enough to hurl back through the window of an allied neighbor nation's house a verbal brick thrown by some bothead abroad which has smashed our own glass pane. It is easy enough to allow our hair-trigger temper, on edge after 3½ years of war, to explode when some touchy ally, whose nerves are infinitely worse on edge, lets loose an irresponsible tirade against us.

It is easy enough to "go off the deep end," misinterpret events and speak unsoundly, thanks both to an insufficient study of the situation and to the ridiculous censorship that veils even innocuous nonmilitary matters. After the war it will be especially easy to lose our heads in what may prove to be the fury of economic competition with our allies, and, as a result, to unleash outbursts against them.

But we must avoid such behavior like a plague.

This does not mean that we must not indulge in constructive criticism of our allies as often as the spirit of justice moves us. On the contrary, we like our allies, must stand up and be counted for our principles. We must make our position abundantly clear even if, before conciliation, it be diametrically opposite to the position taken by our allies. We must not become a silent partner to international injustice or a "yes man" to arbitrary strong-arm tactics by one or more of the United Nations. We must not go around with a silly Pollyanna-like, all's-well-with-the-world smile on our faces. We must neither ignore nor do violence to our own interests. We must be realists, hard realists.

But realism demands now that we and our allies make whatever criticism we have in an honest, fair, and nonhysterical manner. Realism demands that we keep our sleeves rolled up to finish this war quickly and decisively rather than to cuff our partners. Realism demands that we and our allies take the chip off our shoulders, the blood look from our eyes, and the venom from our tongues. Realism demands that we discipline ourselves mentally.

Here, as a possible aid to such mental discipline, are 10 rules which we might remember whenever we get the urge to take a nip out of the vines of Allied unity:

1. Keep first things first in our eyes and in our actions. Unity and victory in war and peace are our primary goals. They are two sides of the same coin.
2. Keep our perspective. Don't magnify molehills into mountains or minimize mountains into molehills.
3. Hold on to our patience and continue to wrestle with the problems before us. Don't throw up our hands and mentally stalk out in a fury. We and our allies are in the war-and-peace business for keeps, and we dare not behave like prima donnas with each other.
4. Consider issues from the other nation's point of view before criticizing. Put ourselves into the other fellow's shoes and feel what is causing his complaint.
5. First find the common ground between ourselves and our allies and then the contested grounds, rather than vice versa. Seek out first the things which unite us rather than divide us, that strengthen rather than weaken the bond between us.
6. Iron out disagreements in a rational manner. When we have found an issue on which there is genuine and honest difference of opinion, discuss it calmly and logically in a mutually satisfactory give and take. An allied conference room is no place for table-pounding or breast beating.
7. As individuals, so with nations, develop poise not poison within ourselves—humility, not bravado, restraint, not rashness. Every last United Nations' citizen will have to possess the stature of statesman, insofar as possible.
8. Maintain undiminished the hope for a just and lasting peace. It will do little good for our statesmen to sign treaties and for us to assent to their signatures if we do so in a mood of cynicism. When hope for the peace is lost, all else is lost—the will, the intent, the purpose, the ingenuity.
9. Trace ideas to their lair and discover their origins and potential implications. Be alert to the news from abroad as never before. Be so well informed, so wide awake, that we



will discern trends and spot developments as soon as possible.

10. Think of things through the eyes of our soldiers fighting in the line. They are watching our actions. They will demand an accounting if, when they return, they find that we have botched the foundations for a just and lasting peace.

**DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON SAVANNAH RIVER AUTHORITY BILL**

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there was assigned for hearing before the Committee on Commerce the bill with reference to the creation of a Savannah River Authority. The two authors of the bill, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] will be unable to be present upon the date previously fixed by unanimous consent. They have requested me to ask unanimous consent to set aside the date fixed, so that a later date may be agreed upon for the hearing. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the date set for hearings before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce on the Savannah River Authority bill be postponed, the date for the commencement of hearings to be later determined.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that that means that a previous order of the Senate will have to be rescinded.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I did not understand the purport of the Senator's request.

Mr. OVERTON. We are postponing the hearings on the Savannah River Authority bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

**DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL**

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have been designated as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to conduct hearings on the Missouri Valley Authority bill. I had determined to begin hearings on June 4, because a time limit had been set for hearings before that committee.

I took the matter up with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] by long-distance telephone, he being absent, and advised him of the date which I wished to fix. The Senator from Montana advised me that he could not be present on that date. He said that he could not very well return to the Senate until June 15. So it was determined that, with the consent of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, we would ask unanimous consent to postpone the hearings on that bill in the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and fix a date mutually agreeable upon the return of the Senator from Montana.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the time fixed under the Bailey resolution for hearings before the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on the Missouri Valley Authority bill be postponed without date, with the understanding that a later date will be assigned upon the return of the junior Senator from Montana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado and Mr. LANGER addressed the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield first to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand that the committee has only 60 days from the time it received the bill to finish the hearings. I presume that that fact will be kept in mind, and that a date will not be set so late that full hearings cannot be held on the measure.

Mr. OVERTON. The purpose of my unanimous consent request is to remove the 60-day limitation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is very satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator's request is to postpone the hearings without date.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. I was concerned, because I have had some intimation that other Senators besides the Senator from Montana might be interested in the hearings, and might be concerned about the time fixed for them. I hope there will be some consultation with minority Members, and other Senators who may be interested, before a date is finally fixed for the commencement of the hearings.

Mr. OVERTON. I shall be very glad indeed to accede to that suggestion.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Can it be arranged so that we may have a week's notice? I wish to bring some witnesses from my State.

Mr. OVERTON. Indeed, the Senator will have a week's notice. I think he should have 2 weeks' notice.

Mr. LANGER. A week's notice would be sufficient.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Louisiana is agreed to.

**JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY THE PRESIDENT**

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at 1 o'clock the President of the United States will be in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where he is to present the Congressional Medal of Honor to the one hundredth American infantryman to receive it. The Senate has been invited informally by the House of Representatives to attend the ceremony. My information is that it will be very brief.

Following the proceedings in the House, the Senate will return to its

Chamber for the transaction of legislative and other business during the afternoon. It is my purpose to ask that the calendar be called for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection. Following that, it is desired that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. If consideration and action on that nomination are concluded today, it will be my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn or take a recess until Thursday.

Following the ceremony in the House of Representatives Chamber, I hope the Members of the Senate will not return to the Senate until the President pro tempore has been able to leave the rostrum in the Hall of the House and head the procession back to this Chamber, and that Senators will march back in a body, rather than straggle along, as has sometimes occurred in the past. It is more in keeping with the dignity of the Senate, as I am sure all of us realize, to have Senators return in a body in an orderly way.

It is desired that we depart from this Chamber at a quarter to one, in order to arrive at the Hall of the House of Representatives at the proper time.

We still have 4 or 5 minutes remaining before it will be time for us to leave for the Hall of the House of Representatives. If any Senator has "on his chest" anything which cannot wait until we return, this would be a very appropriate occasion to get rid of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

[After a little delay.]

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, in view of the remarks of the distinguished majority leader and the dead calm which prevails in the Senate at this time this afternoon, I think it should be pointed out for the sake of posterity that there was an opportunity, albeit a brief one, when no Senator had anything "on his chest!" [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator means, I am sure, that no Senator has anything "on his chest" which he is willing to divulge. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate, preceded by the Secretary (Leslie L. Biffle) and the Sergeant at Arms (Wall Doxey), and headed by the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of attending the ceremony in connection with the presentation by the President of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the one hundredth American infantryman to whom it has been awarded.

(The proceedings in the House of Representatives and the address delivered by the President of the United States at the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress appear on p. 4817 of the House proceedings in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m., and the President pro tempore resumed the chair.

## FROZEN-FOOD LOCKERS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have received a statement from Mr. R. R. Farquhar, secretary of the Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers & Supply Association, protesting against what he claims to be unfair, prejudiced, and unwarranted accusations against the industry which he represents.

I hold no brief for the manufacturers who are members of this association. I believe it to be a highly reputable business, and most of those engaged in it have the dual objective of serving their country and making a good living for themselves by doing so.

Mr. Farquhar has asked me to bring this statement to the attention of my colleagues and I am glad to do so. It deals with the campaign of the OPA against community-locker plants in the Midwest. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

In the light of recent accusations against the frozen-food-locker industry, which we believe to be unfair, prejudiced, and unwarranted, the Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers and Supplier Association desires to make the following statement:

This association is composed of the majority of the Nation's leading manufacturers, suppliers and builders serving the frozen-food locker industry—reputable business concerns of importance in this field. It is concerned with the advancement of the industry and with supplying food to the American people at the lowest possible cost. It is as interested as any Government agency in holding down the cost of living; in avoiding inflation and black markets; in providing needed storage facilities for the products of the Nation's farms and gardens near the source of production to save transportation; manpower in critical areas; save food which might otherwise be wasted; and in encouraging the production of more food to feed the peoples of America and the world.

It does not condone black markets, nor the use of locker-storage facilities for hoarding. When locker facilities are used by nonproducers, it believes that ration points should be surrendered for the meats so stored. But it does object to and resent, in the strongest possible terms, the irresponsible statements of those who do or should know better that the use of lockers has contributed in more than the slightest degree to the present food shortage or the widespread black markets in many kinds of food. Blame for such conditions rests, we are convinced, on those agencies and overlapping controls which have discouraged the farmer from making the greatest possible contribution to food production, and in attempting to enforce price ceilings which do not permit a fair margin of profit to producers and processors.

It is well known that for the past 2 years the frozen-food-locker industry has operated under stringent controls laid down by the War Food Administration and the War Production Board following extensive hearings held in Washington in May of 1943. Under these controls new plants could not be installed within 10 miles of an existing plant. Sixty percent of the space in any proposed new plant had to be rented in advance to food producers and that fact certified by the county AAA committee, which had in all cases an intimate, first-hand knowledge of who were and who were not food producers. In large cities only used equipment was permitted to be installed, and 75 percent of the proposed facilities had to be rented in

advance to food producers. In the great majority of plants installed in the past 2 years these restrictions were rigidly adhered to.

Latest Department of Agriculture figures reveal that 94.2 percent of the Nation's locker plants are located in cities of less than 25,000; 72 percent of all such plants are in towns of less than 5,000. The same figures reveal that 71 percent of all locker patrons are farmers, legally entitled to store point-free meat which they have produced. Three-fourths of the remaining 29 percent of locker patrons live in towns of less than 5,000. Actually, therefore, according to the Department of Agriculture figures, only 7 percent of the Nation's approximately 2,000,000 locker renters are residents of urban centers.

The Department of Agriculture further estimates that while the families of locker renters presently constitute approximately 6 percent of the national population, they actually consume only 3½ percent of the Nation's meat. Contrary to the usual belief, farm families actually consume less meat per capita than do the residents of urban areas.

Present Government regulations respecting the slaughter, grading, and storage of meat are so confusing that not even the top Government officials charged with their enforcement can agree on some of the provisions of the various orders. They cannot agree on what actually constitutes the "breaking" of a carcass. They insist that all meat, even where no sale is involved and where title never passes from the producer, shall be graded and have obtained injunctions and restraining orders against locker operators, with sensational publicity. We submit that the enforcement of such a regulation against a farmer's own meat brought to a locker plant for processing and storage is ridiculous in the extreme, and many officials of OPA and WFA agree. While it is hoped that this regulation will shortly be changed, its present enforcement by those who might be employed to far better advantage is, we believe, a waste of manpower which contributes less than nothing to the stamping out of black markets or to holding down food prices.

In what has been called one of the most outstanding reports ever presented to Congress, the House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages has just given a clear-cut picture of the reasons for the critical food situation throughout the Nation. The investigations of your own committee have, of course, produced the same testimony and conclusions. Nowhere in the House report is there one shred of evidence to indicate that frozen-food-locker plants have contributed in any way to the increase in meat prices, nor been responsible for meat shortages and black-market operations. It, therefore, seems strange that for almost a month, 90 percent of the OPA investigators in one Midwestern district have been engaged exclusively in a witch hunt for locker violators. The evidence they have thus far uncovered has been so flimsy that they are themselves beginning to question the wisdom of their efforts. Headline stories proclaim their investigations; brief notes announce that locker operators were restrained from further violations of regulations which are not even clear or sensible to those who try to enforce them.

One of the specific recommendations of the House report is that storage facilities of this country should be increased, so that it will not again be necessary to reduce production so urgently needed to feed hundreds of millions of people. The frozen-food-locker industry urges the soundness of this recommendation because it is convinced that by feeding well our own food producers, we can increase their production and service to this and foreign nations. With the end of the war in Germany, restrictive controls on

materials and manpower are already being relaxed. Thousands of communities have indicated their desire for frozen-food-locker plants, and their installation will make these communities largely self-sufficient in supplying their own food needs. These communities, the individuals interested in providing such facilities and the reputable firms who manufacture the necessary equipment, do not regard frozen-food-locker plants and those who use them as unpatriotic, law violators; or black-market operators. They strongly resent such implications by Government employees and their thirst for headlines in the press. They are unanimous in urging that your committee make every effort to have them stopped.

This association respectfully suggests that ceiling prices for meat be raised to provide a fair margin of profit to food producers and processors as the only certain way to wipe out black markets and actually decrease the present cost of meat to the ultimate consumer. It suggests the institution of sensible regulations with respect to slaughtering, sales by farm slaughterers, grading, etc., which can be enforced with the support of the public. It suggests that as fast as conditions permit, present restrictions on the construction of additional storage facilities be lifted, so that surpluses may be preserved without waste or loss. Above all, it suggests that you immediately call to the attention of responsible officials the unfair and untruthful attacks on an industry and its individual members who have worked diligently in support of the war effort; and made every possible effort to cooperate in the enforcement of reasonable regulations, and played an important part in supplying civilian food needs in the areas they serve.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER MANUFACTURERS  
AND SUPPLIERS ASSOCIATION,  
R. R. FARQUHAR, Secretary.  
MAY 16, 1945.

Mr. AIKEN. I desire, Mr. President, to make a few remarks of my own in this connection.

According to press dispatches from Chicago and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., OPA officials are conducting an intensive investigation of community food-locker plants in those areas, ostensibly to determine whether meat may be stored illegally by renters of lockers in such plants. I am in receipt of many such press reports, none of which show conclusive evidence that locker plants are being used for wrongful storage of meat, or that there has been any intent to violate the law by the renters of the lockers in those areas.

According to an article in the Daily Argus-Leader, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., OPA officials are insisting "that locker-plant operators request patrons to remove stored meat not bearing Government grade markings at once."

In other words, if they have meat in their lockers which has not been federally graded and inspected, they are to dispose of it and remove it from the lockers at once.

There is an old ruling of the War Food Administration which, according to this newspaper article, provides:

That no person, group, partnership, or corporation shall sell, ship, deliver, store, or retain in his possession, or buy or receive in the course of trade or business, any beef, lamb, veal, or mutton unless it has been graded and grade marked.

So far as I know that regulation has never been enforced against renters of locker plants, and the effect of insisting



on enforcing such a regulation at this time would be—

First. To prevent direct farm-to-consumer sales;

Second. To require consumers to purchase only meat which has been processed by packing plants having Federal inspection and which has passed through the hands of several handlers, each of whom would collect his profit in the proceeding; and

Third. To discourage the production of meat by rural community dwellers, by people who live in the villages throughout the Nation where locker plants have become established.

Such a procedure as enforcing this program would, of course, be most agreeable to those who have always sought to control the market for meat and other foods, but it would be most disastrous to our national welfare and the pocket-books of several million consumers.

I do not question that some meat may have been hoarded in community locker plants; it has been hoarded to a certain extent, I suppose, in a good many other places; but I seriously question the wisdom of OPA engaging in any campaign which will result in a lower production of meat and higher costs to the consumer at a time when the world needs every pound of meat which can be produced.

I do not believe that the OPA under the direction of Mr. Bowles, will lend itself to such a purpose or permit its regional officials to do so.

The quick-freezing process and its applicability to community use through the community food-locker plants has played a vital part in the production, processing, and storage of food during this war.

Hundreds of millions of pounds of food have been saved which otherwise might not have been produced or processed. Thousands of families have produced pork or other meats almost in their back yards, it might be said, who would not have done so unless locker space were available for the storage of such meat.

In the article published in the Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader, it is stated that the OPA is making a great point of the fact that in this locker plant, which I presume has 400 to 600 lockers, there were found 58 lockers which contained an average of 155 pounds of meat. That, in my opinion, does not constitute hoarding. It means that the renter of a locker raised a hog and killed it and put it in the locker. If the OPA can tell us how to kill 50 pounds of a hog at a time or 20 pounds of a hog at a time without injuring the rest of the hog I should like to have the OPA tell us how to do it. One hundred and fifty-five pounds was evidently the average weight of the hog when dressed.

It is true that the quick-freezing process bids fair to revolutionize not only diets, but processing and merchandising methods. It is equally true that when expanded to its logical proportions the quick-freezing industry will greatly reduce costs of living and will undoubtedly force many large food processors, including meat packers, to change their ways of doing business.

We can ill afford, however, to permit either private or public agencies to handicap a trend toward greater production and lower cost of any food product.

I feel sure that neither the OPA nor any other Government agency will permit overzealous or misguided regional officials to pursue a course not beneficial to our national welfare.

#### MARITIME DAY

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, tomorrow, the 22d of May, was designated by our late honored and beloved President as Maritime Day. By way of designating it he issued a proclamation on April 5. Inasmuch as it is not contemplated that there will be a session tomorrow, I believe the Senate will consider it appropriate that those who are minded to make remarks may today make them on the subject of this great arm of our Government in peace and in war.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proclamation may be printed at this point in the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the proclamation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NATIONAL MARITIME DAY, 1945—BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a notable contribution was made in the history of ocean transportation when the steamship the *Savannah* set sail from the United States on May 22, 1819, and made the first successful voyage across the Atlantic Ocean under steam propulsion; and

Whereas in commemoration of this achievement the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 73), designated May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day; and

Whereas many thousands of patriotic men and women are toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battle fronts of the United Nations; and

Whereas our ships, sailing every ocean, have been manned by courageous officers and seamen, all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance; and

Whereas the American people are looking forward to the days of lasting peace when the merchant fleets of the Nation, wisely used and vigilantly maintained, shall sail the seas freed from the perils of war: Now therefore I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1945, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes or other suitable places, and I direct that the flag be displayed on all Government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of April in the year of our Lord 1945, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
By the President:

E. R. STETTINIUS,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I think this country from its earliest days has

had a considerable appreciation of the meaning and value in peace and in war of its merchant seamen and its merchant ships. I believe I can say with perfect conservatism that recent experiences, the experiences of these three and a half years of war, have placed that whole subject beyond controversy. Everyone in America knows the value of the merchant fleet. I think practically all in America know of the admirable and heroic services rendered by the merchant seamen and their captains. It is probable, Mr. President, that very few of us realize to what extent this country has developed within itself and in the estimation of all nations—probably in the estimation of all historians that are to come—a sense of its inherent might. On the fields of battle, on the high seas, and in the air, the sons of our country—your blood and mine—have given not only to us, but to all the ages, immortal testimony of their valor, their patriotism, and their fighting capacity.

Here at home we have shown to ourselves and to all men, not only in this generation, but in the generations to come, a capacity for war and its sacrifices, for the outpouring of energy and the concentration of effort required by modern war, which leaves nothing whatever to be desired in comparison with the achievements of other nations, in the present or in times past, and which gives to every one of us a sense of confidence as well as of pride in the capacity of the country under whose flag we live.

In all these activities, and in all these revelations to ourselves of the might of our country and our people, the achievements of the merchant marine deserve to be compared honorably and favorably with all other achievements around the broad earth, throughout the whole war-stirred globe.

We began this war with a very modest merchant marine—only 11,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. We ranked second to Great Britain, but a very poor second. She was able to muster in her merchant marine between 27,000,000 and 37,000,000 deadweight tons, and we only 11,000,000. But now that the European phase of the war is finished—I hope for good—we stand here knowing that, whereas Great Britain was the mistress of the seas in merchant ships as well as in Navy ships, at this hour the merchant marine of the United States represents two-thirds of the merchant marine of the whole world, friendly and unfriendly. To put it in the plainest language, the United States of America now owns, and our flag flies over, two-thirds of all the merchant ships that ply the seven seas.

Sometimes we are disposed to take things for granted. We have done it, and there it is. But look back behind it and compare it with any other achievement in human history. In 3½ years we have built, and we now have, a merchant fleet nearly 50 percent greater than the merchant fleet of Great Britain, who was mistress of the seas in December 1941. That is an achievement in building; and I intend to say something about it at this point, because something deserves to be said.

When the President of the United States called upon the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission to build 16,000,000 dead-weight tons of ships in a year, some were inclined to scoff. Many were inclined to talk about the inherent and incurable optimism of the President; and very many were inclined to doubt. But when the 12 months had ended, we had produced 19,000,000 dead-weight tons of shipping, and the ships were carrying food and munitions of war on all the seas, not only for our own soldiers but for the soldiers of other nations. Great convoys moved across the North Atlantic to Murmansk. Other great convoys moved around the Cape of Good Hope to the Persian Gulf, still others to the Philippines, and still others to Australia. We supplied our allies with what was necessary; and when the time came to supply our own soldiers, to the number of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men in Europe, and great numbers in the Orient, in India, in Australia, and in the islands of Oceania, we produced the ships, filled them with goods, and delivered the goods. In consequence the whole world bears witness that the American soldier was and is the best-equipped, the best-supplied, and the best-fed soldier who ever fought in any war in any age.

Mr. President, that strikes me as an achievement. I know it is beyond compare with anything in past history. When we compare it with our own history in the World War, it far surpasses anything that was done 25 years ago in that conflict. Compare it with the achievements of other nations. When before was there a peaceful and unprepared nation, such as ours was, which could in the space of 3 years fill the oceans with cargoes borne in the holds of the mightiest merchant fleet the ages have ever seen? We produced 4,000 of those ships, and we have them now; we have that number net today. They were able to carry, in 1 year, more than 77,000,000 tons of food, clothing, and munitions.

However, we are not to be boastful.

For frantic boast and foolish word,  
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord.

When we survey the achievements of our people—not of ourselves—and the achievements, under our flag, of our fighting men—sailors, workers, operators, captains, and the members of the common lot—we may not boast, but we may say in all confidence to ourselves that here are achievements unsurpassed in all the history of mankind, unequalled and unmatched in all the stories of armed conflict.

Sometimes, Mr. President, I am inclined to yield to my early impression, namely, to think of the great wars as the wars of antiquity, to give them a great place in my thoughts and in their influence upon my life, and sometimes I have been inclined to think that all the great men lived in the days of the Persians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. But, Mr. President, I begin to suspect that you and I live in the great age of the world's achievements, and that, after all, there never was such a conflict as the one in which we have been and are yet engaged, and I know that in all the story of men there has

been nothing to compare with what your country and mine has done in the short space of 3½ years. I suspect, with the poet Schiller, that "Greater men than ever lived before now walk the earth," and that you and I have the honor to be their companions and their fellow workers.

I should like to give praise to our late President in this connection. We were not altogether unprepared in the matter of shipping. It is true that our merchant marine had been languishing for years; our merchant shipping trade had not flourished; but it must be said that under his leadership and by reason of an act—the act of 1936—which he urged the Congress to pass, we were enabled to get things on foot, and by 1939 we had made a beginning, by way of the production of approximately 100 first-class freighters, known as the C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships—modern ships, far superior to any ships previously produced, all of them 10,000 tons or more, and all of them faster than any ships we had had before. We also had built the *America*, the finest first-class passenger ship in the whole history of our country. We had organized the Maritime Commission. We had gotten the shipyards in order; and, strange to say, the Congress had not only provided for the money but it had given a general authorization, as if it knew that unlimited funds would be required.

So, Mr. President, when the hour came when we were in the war, we had 100 ships more than we previously had had; we were prepared to that extent. They were excellent ships, and fast; but we were also ready to go into the most amazing production in all the history of nations—to such an extent that, as I have said before, the dead-weight tonnage built from January 1, 1942, to May 1, 1945, was 47,554,000. The number of ships built during the same period was 4,903; and of those, 2,661 were Liberty ships and 362 were Victory ships. I think we built, in addition, approximately 360 of the C-class ships—the highest type of freighters.

So our late President did foresee somewhat of the need; and it must be said that in the matter of merchantmen he had taken steps and he had framed measures which prepared us to go forward at an infinitely superior rate, as compared to what we could have done otherwise.

Another matter that amazes me is that in the First World War it took us approximately 9 months to build a 10,000-ton ship, whereas it is a fact that in this war we built one Liberty ship in 7 days. That is almost inconceivable, when we consider the size of such ships. A Liberty ship will carry as cargo the equivalent of what can be carried by three freight trains of 75 cars each. One of those immense vessels was built in 7 days, and there are abundant instances of the building of such ships in less than 35 days. If we consider the statistics involved, we may say that we were turning them out at the rate of from three to five a day, having erected 60 great ship-construction yards, and having organized them on the mass-production basis.

Mr. President, the Senate will not be greatly interested in the statistics involved. What I wish to say now is that those ships have been well conducted, from the captains on the upper decks to the seamen down in the holds and the engineers. We have brought forth 200,000 seamen on a volunteer basis in our country. They have manned the ships. If there is virtue and glory in the achievement of supplying our men and the men of other nations as we have supplied them, in a very great measure the virtue and the glory belong, not merely to those who built the ships nor yet to those who captained the ships but to the seamen who manned the ships and who faced the perils of the sea. The ordinary perils are bad enough, but they faced with high courage the perils of the seven seas in a period of global war, in passing through mine fields, under enemy bombers, before the guns of Nazi battleships and destroyers, under the constant threat of attack of 500 or 600 or 700 or 800 undersea boats, and delivered the cargoes which provided our men and the men of Russia and the men of England and some of the men of China with the weapons of their warfare, and provided them with the essentials of the victory which has been won in Germany, and are providing them with the essentials of the victory yet to be won in the Orient.

I think we may say great things of those men. They proved equal to their task. They proved themselves genuine patriots. They did all that was necessary in order to make this vast enterprise and undertaking the great success which it has been. All honor to them. I wish to make one remark which I hope will be long remembered. Those men went through a long period of war. They undertook a great task, and they brought forth a great achievement without any labor trouble, without any strikes.

Without reflecting on those who felt that they had a right to strike, and without intending to be invidious in the slightest degree, I am proud of, I am pleased with, and I am grateful—I always shall be—to the 200,000 seamen of America who manned our ships, did the work, never flinched, never failed, and never faltered.

I may say, Mr. President, that in 1938, by reason of the death of former Senator Copeland, I became chairman of a special committee of the Senate to investigate conditions in the maritime industry. At that time there were serious difficulties and conflicts within the industry. It was beset with no end of every kind of friction. There was some possibility of a real disturbance and break-down taking place. Let me say that in all our progress we have not progressed more in any respect than we have in the case of the maritime industry. There was trouble back in those days, and there was reason for it. I am not trying to assess the blame. But during the past 3½ years of war all that trouble seems to have been eliminated. I know of no quarrel between the Government and the seamen, no quarrel between the operators and the seamen, no quarrel between the War Shipping Administration and the seamen, and no quarrel between the Maritime Administration and the seamen. They



have all been working together in a great achievement. Pay tribute where you may, Mr. President, but do not fail to pay it to the humble men who have done the work, stood by their guns and their tasks, and who saw their country's ships and their ships' flags through to their goals.

So far during the war we have lost in dead and missing 6,000 of our seamen. I believe that we may say of each one of them that he rendered a patriotic service, that he died a heroic and patriotic death.

I like to dwell in times like the present on what Pericles said thousands of years ago in his great funeral oration for the Athenian dead. I do not know that these considerations are the source of any great comfort to grieving mothers and fathers, but they have a meaning in the general consolations of life. Pericles said that the dead who died in battle for their country become the possession of all the ages; that they did not die. He said in effect: "You may bury them on the battlefield, but their sepulcher is the whole earth, and the hearts and minds of men in all the generations to come. They live in a vitality far surpassing the poor vitality of flesh and blood, and they live to inspire, lead, and be an example uplifting all generations."

Pericles was right. There can be no doubt about it. Otherwise there could be no justification for the sacrifices which men have endured.

Mr. President, when we consider the seamen who went down to the sea in ships, never to return, I think we may share in some degree the honor about which Pericles spoke. The bones of those men may be bleached on the ocean floor, but their sepulcher is the hearts and minds of the men and women whom they served. Their names will be an inspiration to seamen in this age, and in all ages to come. Their example will serve as witness, not merely to their deeds, but as an inspiration of faith to all men who find themselves placed where they must endure and carry on in order that others may have a better life.

Mr. President, I have not filed the report which I was in duty bound to file with the Senate. I may say that I have written it and that I have it. There has been no time during the past 4 years when I could not have filed it. However, I have seen no reason to file a report on this subject while things were progressing so well. I shall file it in due time. All that we have said in the report and all that I have thought of saying will be revised in the light of what we now know of the seamen and their officers. I hope to file it at a more appropriate time. But I should like to say that we have greatly improved the conditions under which seamen perform their duties. We owe that to the fine work of the Maritime Commission. The seamen now have better places in which to sleep. They have more time for leisure and more proper uses of their leisure. I think the Senate would be pleased to know that I took great pains to look into the bills of fare provided for breakfast, dinner, and lunch to the seamen, and I may say that they now have better food to eat and are given

better treatment than they formerly received. I think that is an achievement to be considered along with the building of the ships. It is in part a source of the good feeling which now exists between the seamen, the operators, and their Government.

I will take my seat, Mr. President, with one further word. I do not feel that I can afford to mention names here. I am afraid if I mentioned one that I would do injustice to others. Yet I do not think I could complete my remarks without a candid word.

I do believe we owe a great deal to the leadership of the Maritime Commission as a whole; I do believe that we owe a great deal to the tremendous energy and fine intelligence and patriotic spirit of our shipping administrator, Admiral Land, who is also chairman of the Maritime Commission; I do think that we could pay tribute to Edward Macauley, the designer and leader in the building branch; I do think we could say a good deal in favor by way of gratitude to Lew Douglass as assistant to Admiral Land; but having just mentioned those names by way of honor, I would much rather say that the whole thing is entirely creditable to every man and woman connected with it here in Washington, at sea, on the docks, and in the far ends of the earth. So I celebrate Maritime Day today with a glad, a proud, and a grateful heart.

I do not know what we are going to do with such a wealth of ships, indeed, such an embarrassment of riches. Careful men estimate that the shipping of this country will require 15,000,000, 16,000,000, or 17,000,000 tons of ships, and here we are with nearly 50,000,000 tons. Well, we have the ship surplus sales bill now pending before the Commerce Committee and a similar bill pending before the appropriate House committee. I hope the hearings will bring us light on the subject. I can indulge in one generality by way of an objective. We must pay our obligations to the other countries. We took their ships. I said here when we took the ships from Denmark that I would stand on this floor and demand that she get ton for ton and as good ships as we took at any rate; and the same thing goes for every other nation whose ships we acquired. But after we have cleared those matters, we will still have a great surplus of ships.

I hope we will build up our foreign merchant trade; I hope that we will become a great factor in the trade of all nations and in all parts of the earth. I am sure we will have an abundance of fast ships; I am sure we will have a great abundance of accomplished and skilled seamen and captains; I am sure we will have all the operators we will need, and we will have an excellent administration here. Beyond that I would be reluctant to make a statement, because I think there are many matters in controversy which are to be brought out.

But I can conclude with one statement: Due to our Maritime Commission, under the leadership of our late President, due to the Shipping Administrator and his assistants, due to the fine work of the operators, who willingly placed their

ships at the disposal of our Government, due to the shipyards and the shipbuilders, and due to the great host of seamen who have manned the ships in sunshine and in storm, who mastered the seas and faced all the perils of war; who proved themselves equal to every demand; and who have not been surpassed by the seamen of any fleet of any land or time—due to those factors the time will never come again when the Senate and the House of Representatives and the American people will not be mindful of the absolute indispensable importance of a merchant fleet to the Nation, whether in war or in peace, and all the more in peace, because there can be no assurance in a world like this that war will not come.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to comment briefly on the subject which has just been discussed by the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. I wish to associate myself with him at this time in celebrating Maritime Day, because in all likelihood the Senate will not be in session tomorrow, and therefore we will not be able to discuss it or comment upon it on the day set aside and authorized by the Congress and proclaimed by President Roosevelt in dedication to the "many thousands of patriotic men and women \* \* \* toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battlefronts of the United Nations," to the "courageous officers and seamen, all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance," and to the American people who "are looking forward to the days of lasting peace, when the merchant fleets of the Nation, wisely used and vigilantly maintained, shall sail the seas freed from the perils of war."

Behind the American merchant marine is a record of outstanding and glorious achievement. Ahead of it is a mammoth task, tough and full of danger.

Less than 3 years ago the survival of the United Nations hinged on the battle of the Atlantic. Nazi wolf packs were sinking Allied vessels faster than our shipyards could construct them. In the first year of war the losses in the merchant marine were proportionally higher than in any other branch of the armed forces.

But America was at work. Fortunately the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 had revived the American shipbuilding industry, giving us a head start in the construction of a merchant marine. Whereas between 1922 and 1937 we had built only 2 ocean-going freighters, in 1939 we sent 23 down the ways, the first of a new fleet of fast, modern vessels. In 1940 we added another 46, and in 1941, 50 more.

President Roosevelt asked for 8,000,000 dead-weight tons in 1942 and we surpassed that mark. In 1943 the goal was doubled, and yet we surpassed it again. We turned out more than 19,000,000 dead-weight tons in that year. In 1944 we put the emphasis on better ships, and

turned out in excess of 16,000,000 dead-weight tons.

The tide of battle in Europe was, in large measure, turned within the shipyards and factories of America. American ingenuity, American determination, and American perspiration won that battle.

We built the ships, but we needed an average of 50 skilled and brave men to man each one. We had about 60,000 active seamen when we entered this war and in the early days they carried the burden. We now have about 220,000, including 25,000 officers. About 40,000 of these men were experienced seamen who had left the industry because of the pitiful wages and miserable conditions that prevailed in the period following World War I. The other 125,000 were trained by us. We have trained thousands of boys below draft age, and they have acquitted themselves with honor and distinction. Other thousands, too old to serve in the armed forces, are doing their share in the merchant marine.

Our merchant seamen are in this war up to the hilt. A year ago last March the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, made the following statement:

The Navy and the merchant marine fight this war side by side. The entire structure of lend-lease was predicated upon the ability of the merchant marine to deliver supplies to our allies. The job of the Navy was to protect those sea lanes of supply. In the opening months of this war the merchant marine suffered more casualties than the Marine Corps. Nevertheless, these men showed the stalwart determination that will win this conflict, and got the materials and tools of war to England, Russia, and our other allies. Today our mighty Navy has tremendously reduced the dangers they must face, but danger sails ever with them. When peace finally comes, the merchant marine will be strong in skilled, experienced seamen. Their ships will fly the American flag in the lanes of trade, as today these gallant seamen serve that flag in war.

In the first 10 weeks of the Leyte campaign, teamwork between Navy gun crews and merchant seamen brought down 107 Japanese planes. Here is what a Navy commander of an armed guard aboard a Liberty ship, the only one of four to survive a recent Jap attack, had to say:

If it hadn't been for the unceasing alertness of my men and wonderful cooperation from the merchant crew we could never have made it. We fired an awful lot of ammunition, about 10 tons, all of which the merchant seamen passed to us.

Many merchant seamen have been awarded the Purple Heart by the United States Army for wounds received in enemy action. Although the first Mariner's Medal, the merchant marine equivalent to the Purple Heart, was awarded 1 year ago today, more than 3,400 men have earned this award. More than 80,000 seamen wear the War Shipping Administration's combat bar.

Slightly more than 100 seamen have been singled out for the award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal. There is certainly no example of greater heroism or of more selfless devotion to duty than Oscar Chappell, able seaman, awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal posthumously.

Chappell served aboard a tanker. His vessel was struck by three torpedoes in 1 minute. Within seconds the ship and the sea around her were engulfed in flames. Chappell was at the helm. Although injured in the various explosions which shook the vessel and surrounded by flames, he stuck to his post.

Chappell sighted seven of his shipmates trapped by flames moving rapidly across the deck and by a sea ablaze. Oscar Chappell put the wheel hard right, holding the ship into the wind. He had cleared a path in the burning seas for his seven shipmates by turning the flames on himself.

General Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, salutes the men of the merchant marine as follows:

The men and ships of the merchant marine have participated in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima—and we know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself.

With victory in Europe, all segments of the maritime industry turned their energies to the Pacific war. Our operators who have husbanded a fleet five times larger than 5 years ago stand ready to service this fleet and speed its work. Our longshoremen, lacking gear and called upon to train new men, have nevertheless loaded our vessels in record time, and are prepared for the shift. Our maritime unions which have manned the ships without delay recruited and trained thousands of seamen, and attended to their needs, have pledged redoubled efforts.

At the beginning of the year, approximately 25 percent of all the industrial production of the United States was going to the Pacific theater. Now that percentage will be stepped up. It is 3,000 miles from New York to Europe. From San Francisco to Manila is 6,750 miles. From New York to Manila it is twice that distance, and many a ship will leave New York for the Pacific via the canal because railroad and West coast port facilities cannot adequately meet the demand.

Furthermore, there is the task of redeployment, a simple word but one connoting a tremendous task. We have to move enough men and women to populate 10 cities the size of Denver or Atlanta out of Europe 14,000 miles via the Panama Canal or 17,500 miles via the Suez to the Asiatic theater. And each man means tons of equipment. For the quarter of a million men who hit the various Philippine beaches it took more than a million and a half tons of supplies initially and a third of a million tons more were needed for maintenance in the first 30 days. One of our Liberty ships will carry just 10,000 tons and it takes months to make the round trip.

Will our merchant marine meet the test? Admiral King says:

The armed forces, with the help of the merchant marine, have pushed the fighting 5,000 miles west. Together, they'll go the rest of the way.

While total victory is still a long way off it is necessary to begin now to plan for the peace toward which we are looking. The transition to peacetime opera-

tions in the maritime industry will be difficult. We must make adequate preparation to guarantee that our merchant marine remains strong.

Nearly a half century ago, Admiral Mahan told the world that sea power was the sum of naval vessels, merchant vessels, and bases. We have learned that lesson the hard way in this war. Commensurate with our great responsibilities in maintenance of the peace we must have far-flung naval bases and a strong merchant marine. If we take the proper steps toward restoration of the world's commerce on expanded levels our merchant fleet can serve the peaceful commerce of the world while remaining in constant preparedness as an auxiliary to the armed forces.

Mr. President, Congress must adopt an all-inclusive program for the ultimate conversion of our fleet to peacetime use. We must act promptly on a ship disposal policy, bringing stability to the industry, and establishing the facts by which our shipping industry can plan its future operations.

We must formulate an international policy in regard to shipping that will be fair to both ourselves and our allies. We must proceed with dispatch to bring the various international conventions in the field of safety at sea and maritime labor standards up to date.

We must take steps to assure that we have proficient seamen to man our ships. The first step in this regard must be the enactment of a measure to meet the wartime problems of our gallant seafarers. Last year, Admiral Land, War Shipping Administrator, proposed legislation providing benefits for war service seamen, eligibility to be based solely on war performance.

Outlining a minimum program the Admiral said that it must—

protect the health, aid in the employment, provide educational and minimum business opportunities, and alleviate insofar as possible the contingencies of death and disability resulting from war service in the merchant marine.

This program has since been incorporated in a measure generally known as the seamen's bill of rights which is currently pending in the House. A similar measure will shortly be before this body. It has the support of more than a dozen governors, of hundreds of mayors, and other State and local officials. The State Legislatures of California and of Washington have memorialized Congress to pass this bill. The States of Maryland and Connecticut have written into their laws similar benefits for maritime veterans and for veterans of the armed forces.

I am sure the Senate will give prompt action to this problem when the bill is brought before it.

Today our merchant marine is manned by resolute seamen. If we allow the conditions of employment to slip back to pitiful levels, as we did following the last war, we shall perforce make the ships a haven for the shiftless and irresponsible. We cannot build a powerful merchant marine on low wages, poor food, dirty fo'c'sles and archaic employment practices.



For the first time in the history of the American merchant marine, the earnings of American seamen have, during the course of the war, approached the standards of American industrial workers. This has enabled our seamen to marry and have homes. Today the majority of our seamen have dependents. They must be assured continued adequate compensation for their difficult and hazardous work.

Nearly a decade ago the Maritime Commission suggested that replacement of the centuries-old system of ship's articles with a continuous wage plan was long overdue. Ship's articles and other archaic employment practices must go. We must bring our maritime laws and maritime employment practices up to the twentieth century.

The training program which has served us so well in war must be continued and improved. During the war thousands of capable officers have come up from the ratings. There must be continued opportunity for advancement in our merchant marine.

Although the need has been recognized for many years, seamen to this day are not protected against the uncertainties of their industry. We must soon establish a permanent system of unemployment insurance for seamen. Most certainly if Congress acts first upon emergency legislation to reinforce our present unemployment-compensation system for the transitional postwar years, coverage should be extended, at least temporarily, to our merchant seamen.

Last December the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Maritime Union joined in the following statement:

In the maritime industry management and labor have shown their capabilities under the stress of wartime conditions. The goods have been delivered on time to all fronts throughout the world.

Important factors in this successful operation has been adherence to the agreement by the management and the union; the efficiency, sobriety, and strict obedience to orders by the ship's personnel, plus operator and union cooperation ashore and aboard ship. Continuance of this policy will not only assure prompt delivery of the goods in the trying months ahead, but will contribute to the maintenance of a large and efficient American merchant marine in the postwar period.

Mr. President, we have the ships, we have the men, and we have the teamwork to keep the American merchant marine strong. This combination will carry us to victory in the Pacific. "Wisely used and vigilantly maintained," our merchant fleet will contribute to the peace and well-being of the world.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I do not wish to say a word which might in any way mar the splendid tributes which have been paid our merchant marine and its personnel by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. While I am loath at this time to add anything to what has been said, I think it is my duty to call the attention of the Senate to one or two facts which in the course of time are easily forgotten, facts in connection with the bringing into existence of our modern merchant marine.

First of all, tribute should be paid to the late Senator Copeland, of New York, for the valiant fight he waged. It may be said that he actually died for the Merchant Marine Act, because it was the labor which he performed in bringing that act to fulfillment that weakened him to such an extent that he was unable to recover from the illness which overtook him. It will be remembered that there was great controversy in regard to that act, especially in relation to the title dealing with labor. I wish to add my word to the tribute which has been paid by the Senator from North Carolina to the labor elements in the merchant marine. Furthermore, by way of pointing out an optimistic outlook when we are sometimes pessimistic, let me say that the Committee on Commerce handed over the labor section in that bill to the Committee on Education and Labor, and that committee drafted a satisfactory labor section, which in reality has been the foundation stone upon which our modern merchant marine has been built.

I also believe that tribute should be paid to the representatives and leaders of the merchant marine unions, because they fought valiantly for the no-strike, no-lockout resolution which I presented to the Industrial Labor Conference in December 1941, and which became the guide and the foundation stone on which that conference was able to accomplish its purposes.

Mr. President, there is another reason why I think I should rise at this time and call attention to one or two facts in regard to the merchant marine. Our energies and thoughts are definitely upon the Pacific. I do not wish to cite exact history or exact numbers of ships, but in order that our enemy in the Pacific may see what is ultimately his doom unless he recognizes what is coming, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the almighty power behind the irresistible merchant marine which we have developed.

In round numbers, when our first invasion in northern Africa took place, we had approximately 600 ships to support that effort. When we moved into Italy we had approximately 800 ships to support that attack. When we moved on to the beaches in Normandy we had approximately 1,000 ships to support that undertaking. When we moved into Iwo Jima there were more than 1,000 ships to support that offensive; and when our army moved into Okinawa, there were approximately 1,400 ships to support that action. Under those circumstances, if I were the enemy, I should be thoughtful concerning this power. With the progressively growing energy which we have been able to display in one offensive after another, does not the next offensive surely spell doom to our enemy?

I trust that the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina and those of the Senator from Kentucky, together with my own remarks in regard to our growing power upon the sea, may become a part of the psychological warfare program of the OWI, and that the fact of this growing might may be brought home to our enemies in the Pacific, so that they may see that it is time for them to reconsider, to begin to understand the inevit-

able outcome of that which they so foolishly started, and to realize that unless they experience a change of idea and method, they are facing certain doom.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I have heard voices raised from North Carolina, Kentucky, and Utah in praise of our merchant marine. I wish to add a voice from Ohio at this time in recognition of that merchant marine, its history, the part it has played and the opportunity that is ahead of it. Our merchant marine is a national institution, one in which the entire Nation is interested. It is of interest to every portion of the United States.

Only yesterday there was celebrated in America what is known as I Am an American Day. This was at the request of the Congress, which has asked that the third Sunday in May of each year be so observed, and it was in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States. So yesterday throughout the country we were paying honor to our new citizens, those who had become citizens during the past year by naturalization or by reaching the age of 21, thus enabling them to vote.

At the same time, we were bringing before these new citizens a picture of America at home, a picture of America doing business with the world, and a picture of America's responsibility in the world of tomorrow. So I believe it likewise is fitting that all over the Nation we recognize tomorrow as Merchant Marine Day. Inasmuch as there will be no session of the Senate tomorrow, we may well pause to pay tribute today to those in the merchant marine who have been helping us to win this war and who will be the mainstay of the merchant marine after the war. The ships of our merchant marine certainly have been a major factor in helping to win the war. We pay tribute to those who designed the ships, those who built them, and those who manned them. They include not only combat ships, but auxiliary ships, and all types of cargo ships upon which members of the merchant marine have served.

It is recognized that those who serve in the merchant marine do not serve as members of our armed forces, but they take great risks. As has been pointed out, 6,000 of those men already have lost their lives in the service of our Nation in this war.

We have now reached the point in this war where the service of the merchant marine probably is more essential than it has been at any other period in the course of the war. From now on we deal entirely with an enemy across the Pacific. We must have the Navy; but the Navy is impotent without auxiliary ships; and in the auxiliary service I am including the merchant marine. So as we proceed from this point on, we give notice to the world, and particularly to Japan, of the determination of America, through its Navy and through its merchant marine, to use its full force in winning the war.

But we also appropriately look beyond the war as we consider this subject. Before the war our merchant marine had shrunk to a small estate; and yet today

we have the largest navy and the largest merchant marine in the world. As has been well said, when the war comes to an end we shall have the ships, the men, and the training schools, and we shall have free seamen. We shall have the shipbuilding industry and its related industries. If we lose our merchant marine, or if it returns to its prewar status, it will be a blow to our shipbuilding industry and related industries, to the training schools, and to the many officers and men who are anxious to sail the ships as their permanent employment.

In facing international competition in the merchant marine field we always have a problem, because of the high standard of wages which we pay, and the comparatively high standard of conditions under which our men work. I believe that now is the time to make up our minds to maintain our position in this field, and also to maintain the high standards under which we operate. Congress has participated in setting those standards. The McGuire Act of 1895, the White Act of 1898, the La Follette Act of 1915, the Jones Act of 1920, and undoubtedly other acts have brought about the present status of our merchant seamen, and put them on a plane where they are free men. We may well be proud of that status.

In March, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a reference to Andrew Furuseth, who was a leader in much of the work for our merchant-marine sailors and for this legislation. I quote one paragraph from that article:

The principal accomplishment of Mr. Furuseth can be said to be that in an entirely unselfish manner he has, almost single handed, been responsible for changing the legal status of seamen in the United States from that of a comparative serf or peon to that of a free-born American citizen. This reform he has accomplished in a lawful manner. He has addressed himself to the agencies of law and order that are in existence in the United States. He has convinced Members of the House and Senate of the justice of the seamen's cause and, accordingly, the statutes of the United States have been amended so as to provide for the freedom which the seaman of today has.

We, as a Nation, should not permit ourselves to be driven from the seas, merely, for the reason that we have recognized the rights of our seamen to serve as freemen on the seas.

After the war we shall have a great Navy. A great Navy cannot exist without a great auxiliary; and in order to have a great auxiliary available in time of emergency, there must be a great merchant marine in existence, ready for that time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BURTON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator believe that our merchant marine is used as an auxiliary of the Navy, especially?

It is my understanding that approximately 80 or 90 percent of the merchant marine is used by the Army. I have often wondered why in discussing the merchant marine so much emphasis has been placed upon the Navy, and why the merchant marine is largely composed of

naval men, when it is used by the Army, rather than by the Navy, in times of war. I have forgotten for the moment the figure for the percentage, which was furnished to me by the War Department at my request; but I am sure the merchant marine is chiefly used by the Army.

In considering the merchant marine, I think we should consider the part it plays in our Army operations; because the Navy, as I understand, has auxiliaries of its own.

I am sure the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] can put both of us aright on that matter, but I am sure the Army uses most of the merchant marine in times of war.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I shall be happy to have the Senator from Vermont place in the RECORD the figures which will bring out the fact that, of course, the merchant marine does serve the entire Nation, both the Army and the Navy. Peacetime-cargo ships of the merchant marine in time of war carries into strictly naval ships which serve as auxiliaries to the Navy, but the merchant marine in time of war carries cargo for everyone—and the Army is its No. 1 customer.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be glad to send to my office for the letter, and have it inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago while the junior Senator from Ohio was speaking I raised a question as to the percentage of our merchant marine which was being used by the Army during this war. I have since obtained a copy of the letter which I received from the War Department under date of March 7, 1945, which indicates that 59 percent of the ships under the War Shipping Administration is being used by the Army. The other 41 percent I understand is used largely by lend-lease for the transportation of strategic materials necessary to the prosecution of the war. I believe a very small percentage of the ships is used by the Navy.

I have brought this matter up at this time because there has already been introduced a bill, which will later come before the Senate, looking to the disposal of surplus shipping after the war. As I recall, one provision of the bill is that the Navy shall be consulted before any ships are disposed of. No mention is made of consulting the Army. Inasmuch as the Navy uses only a very small percentage of the merchant marine in time of war, and the Army uses most of it, I hope the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, whom I see present, will make sure that proper recognition is given to the needs of the Army in the disposal of these ships. I do not recall the percentage used by the Navy, but it seems to me it is less than 5 percent, compared with 59 percent used by the Army.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the War Department be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 7, 1945.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: Mr. Stimson has asked me to reply to your letter of February 24 requesting information concerning the percentage of WSA controlled merchant vessels employed by the Army during the past 5 or 6 months.

I find that during the period in question this percentage figure has varied only slightly between upper and lower limits of 60 and 53. The average, according to War Shipping Administration records, is 59 percent.

I hope this will adequately serve your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MARTYN,  
Administrative Assistant.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it is highly appropriate to have this letter printed in the RECORD. Of course, the merchant marine does serve the Army and the Navy, but its ships are commanded by men of the sea, and many of them are officers in the Navy, as well as in the merchant marine.

In looking forward to the time, following the war, when it will become necessary to stabilize our operations and to reduce our combat Navy, it has been estimated as an approximation that at that time we may reduce our operative Navy by some 50 percent, primarily among the smaller and auxiliary ships, and in a lesser degree among the combat ships. However, even if our Navy is reduced to that extent, we shall have a far larger Navy and a far larger merchant marine and auxiliary force than we have ever had before in all our history.

It is clear that we cannot take a primary part in maintaining the peace and security of the world in proportion to the quota of the armed forces of the world which undoubtedly will be assigned to us through the United Nations unless we do maintain such a Navy and an adequate supporting force to go with it. We look forward to a larger Navy and a larger auxiliary force, after the war, than we had before the war. It will serve as a peace-keeping and peace-enforcing agency in accordance with our obligation as one of the United Nations.

Furthermore, as a primary factor in connection with maintaining our part of the commerce of the world, it is obvious that if we are to maintain prosperity in our country we must maintain a large merchant marine under the American flag. There is no more important link in the commerce of the world than the ships which sail the seas. We realize the risk we would be running if a large portion of that link were not in our hands, but were entirely in the hands of other nations. We realized that risk and we felt the consequences resulting from it when we started to fight this war in Europe and in the Pacific. We realized that our interests are global interests but that we did not have a global fleet.

If we can carry in our merchant marine a far larger proportion of the world's cargoes than we have in the past—not primarily for purposes of war, but for the purpose of maintaining peace and doing



the commerce of the world—we shall be able to maintain a full opportunity, for those who wish to do so, to sail our ships or to use our ships to send goods to or from the United States.

It has been suggested that perhaps because of the advent of aviation, less emphasis might be placed on the merchant marine. It is purely a coincidence that yesterday was the anniversary—I believe the eighteenth—of the day when Charles Lindbergh flew the *Spirit of St. Louis* across the ocean on the first flight made by one man alone in an airplane across the ocean. Today transoceanic flying is routine. But it is likewise clear to those who have studied the matter that the airplane has not displaced the use of ships on the surface of the sea. Much freight will be carried in the air, but much bulky and heavy freight will also be carried on the surface of the seas. Increased trade will mean increased transportation both by air and by sea. So the maintenance of our merchant marine will be a great factor in our future activity and welfare. If we measure up to our opportunities we shall maintain a larger ship-cargo force, as well as a larger air-cargo force, than we have had at any time in our history.

I must mention also the shipping on the Great Lakes, because one-fourth of our tonnage is carried on those Lakes, as compared with our shipping from all our coasts. We have merchant-marine shipping on our lakes, in the coastwise trade, and across the seas. It is important, Mr. President, to give encouragement to those who are building ships, manning ships, and are engaged in international trade, if the Congress of the United States is interested in maintaining a merchant marine which will meet our needs both in time of war and as a great instrumentality of peace and commerce.

As we turn toward the greater mechanization of ships which will occur in the years which lie ahead, we realize that our merchant marine will offer not only an opportunity for those who build and sail ships, but which will call for the mechanics and engineers to operate and care for the engines and electrical machinery in the ships. The modern ship is a machine shop and electrical plant that calls for the same skills that have been the secret of America's successful international competition on land.

As we look back at our history I cannot help but think, as I see before me the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], of the great history our country has had in connection with its merchant shipping. I hope the Senator from Maine will add today some remarks which will remind us of the great history of our American clipper ships, as well as the great problems which lie ahead for our country in connection with commerce on the seas.

Mr. WHITE obtained the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield to me for a few minutes? I should like to make a brief observation at this time.

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I thank the Senator from Maine for his courtesy.

Mr. President, I have been greatly impressed by the statements made by Senators on the floor of the Senate regarding the magnificent production of the American people during these critical and tragic years. It must be remembered by the American people that all these things were done by the voluntary methods of free men and women in this great country. When the history of this war is written, it will show what freemen can do without compulsion, as compared to what has been done by men who were slaves, men who were not free, men who were driven.

The magnificent accomplishments of free men and women in this war delight those of us who insisted in other days that the rules not be changed, that America be permitted to remain a free country where free people, working voluntarily, could make this magnificent contribution to the peace of the world.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as one representing the State of Maine, I cannot remain silent on a day commemorating the American merchant marine. Today we have a great merchant marine. It is serving the Nation in manifold ways, and it is making great contribution to its welfare.

I sometimes feel that one cannot contemplate the problems of today or see clearly those which lie ahead unless he has some knowledge of the history of his country in connection with the subject matter about which he is thinking. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] has suggested that I say something about the history our merchant marine; and I am glad to turn from what I was about to say, in order to respond to his suggestion that I speak a few words about the history of the American merchant marine.

Mr. President, long years ago Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the great navigators of England, who made his contribution to the downfall of Spain upon the seas and to the beginnings of the great British Empire which we know of today, said in substance that the nation which controls the seas, controls the trade of the world and so, the wealth of the world.

Whether Raleigh was fully justified in that observation I do not pretend to say; but I think as one turns the pages of history he finds so many instances in which sea power has meant national greatness and international domination, that one is justified in substantially accepting Raleigh's observation. In any event, I think we may accept it as true that the nation which has a merchant marine is in turn assured of substantial commercial and industrial independence and national security.

Mr. President, in the earlier life of this Republic our forefathers fully understood the value of a merchant marine to the farmer, the factory, the forest, and the entire life of our country. In those early days they gave great thought and constant care to the nurturing of our merchant marine which today we honor. I recall that on the very first Fourth of July day under the new Constitution Washington signed an act in behalf of the American ship, and that of the first 11 acts passed by the Congress, 5 related to our ships and the trade carried on by them.

I believe we know, too, Mr. President, that it was the merchant vessel of 1812, converted to the purposes of war, which won the war of 1812 on the part of our struggling young country.

Mr. President, the clipper ship carried the American flag to every sea and to every major port of the world. Here in America we were great upon the sea up to the time of the beginning of the Civil War. That war was a tragic event for the shipping of our country. During that war hundreds of thousands of tons of American ships of both the North and the South were destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of additional tons of shipping were converted from peacetime purposes to purposes of war and an even greater tonnage was sold to foreign-flag nations.

By the end of the war our merchant marine was in the saddest condition that it had ever been in during almost a century of time. At the beginning of the Civil War we carried in American flag ships overseas 66 percent of everything which America sold abroad, and of that which was brought from the foreign markets to the ports of our country. In 1792 the American ship carried to and brought to us from the markets of the world 92 percent of all American products sold abroad, and of American purchases in foreign markets.

Following the Civil War the thoughts of America were turned from the sea. Our people thought in terms of the development of the great West. The thoughts of the youth of our country turned to the West, and there was developed that great area which lies between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains and, indeed, to the Pacific coast itself.

When the First World War started we carried not 92 percent of our exports and imports; but we carried in the American ship less than 10 percent of the goods which America wished to sell, and the goods which America desired to buy. Practically all such commodities, if they moved at all, moved in foreign flag ships. To an alarming degree we are bound by the shackles of commercial slavery.

Mr. President, the First World War brought a new interest in the American ship. We had to have ships, and in order to get them we had to build them. We embarked upon a vast shipbuilding program. At that time we built approximately 2,500 ships. We produced more than 10,000,000 tons of shipping at a cost of approximately three and a half billion dollars. The United States Shipping Board, as it was then known, established 38 trade routes to the principal markets of the world over which to carry our goods. There were brought to us over those routes the products of other nations. Mr. President, that aroused a new interest in our American shipping life and in our shipping accomplishments.

When the war was over, again the thoughts of our people turned away from the sea. In 1921 we carried on the American ship approximately 51 percent of our overseas commerce. By 1927 that tonnage had dropped to approximately 32 percent. In 1926 we carried in the American ship only 19 percent of the goods of this country moving overseas. Foreign-flag vessels carried 81 percent of

our products. The situation marked, to a substantial degree, the dependence of America, in a commercial sense, upon interests which were alien and hostile to us.

Mr. President, that is not all there was to the situation. I have sketched briefly the story of the development and decline of our trade, our cargoes, and our purchases. As we lost in the percentage of our goods carried, other disasters came upon us. In 1927 American shipyards were building 3½ percent of the total of newly constructed world tonnage. By March 1928 we were building in American yards approximately only 2 percent of the total tonnage being built in all the world.

Between 1922 and 1928, a period of 6 years, 800 new foreign ships were built and put into the American trade. But during that time not a single ship for overseas trade was built upon the Atlantic coast, upon the Gulf, or upon the Pacific coast of the United States. Eight hundred foreign-built ships entered our trade, and all the shipyards of America produced not a single vessel for overseas trade of the United States.

Mr. President, we were told then that, in the light of what had been taking place, we faced a disappearance of the capacity of America to build a modern ship. Our shipyards were going into decay, our ways were disappearing. No construction whatsoever was being done for overseas service. The physical capacity here in America to build ships was disappearing. Perhaps worse than that, we were losing in this Nation of ours the technical skill required in the building of a modern ship. We were told these things over and over again. We were fast approaching the day when in all the United States there could not be summoned the technical skill to build a modern ship. I remember, as no doubt some of my colleagues remember, that when we built the old *Texas*, the first battleship of our new Navy, we did not have in America the capacity to draw the plans and the specifications for it, and so the old *Texas*, a great fighting ship, was built according to plans and specifications furnished by an Englishman. We faced in 1926 and 1927 a similar condition with respect to the merchant marine.

Then Congress passed the Merchant Marine Act of 1928. That act had its merits, and it had its defects. I am familiar, I think, with most of both of them. But, Mr. President, while the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, as a whole, remained on the statute books for 8 years, it ceased to be a vital instrument in behalf of American ships after about 2½ years. As against the 6 years when not a single American ship was built for the overseas trade, I set the fact that during that 2½ years, under that act, there were let 43 contracts calling for the building of 54 new American ships and the complete reconversion of 58 other ships. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the act of 1928, however it may have been administered, that act represented the only legislation in three-quarters of a century that held any promise for the American-built and

American privately operated ship, save, perhaps, the Ocean Mail Act of 1891, which accomplished almost nothing, but was an effort to do something for our shipping. In the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, however, Congress did enact a piece of legislation that held a promise and that had a measure and degree of effectiveness.

That act in the process of time was superseded by the act of 1936, by which new methods of assistance were invoked, and new methods were put into effect. Between the time of the passage of that act, however, and the beginning of the war and the movement of ships built elsewhere between the ports of this country and foreign ports in the carrying of cargo there was hardly time fully to appraise the value of the 1936 act. But I still have confidence in it, and I have given it loyal support.

Then came the war, and with it there was born an effective instrument in behalf of the ships of our country. We have gone on during this period of war and built the greatest fleet the world has ever seen. No nation in all the span of time has had under its flag such a number and such a quality of ships as we have today as the result of the shipbuilding programs to which I have referred, all a result of the demands of war.

Mr. President, what are we going to do with it? I hope we will persist in our efforts in behalf of the American ship. What has been accomplished is a tribute to the genius of our management, to the skill of our workers, and the heroism and loyalty of those who go down to the sea in ships.

A grateful Nation pauses to remember these gallant merchant seamen. Two hundred thousand of them are upon the seven seas, maintaining a huge conveyor belt that feeds the production of our factories to the battlefields of the world. They are at their posts in the wheelhouses, engine rooms, and galleys of 4,000 ships working for total victory; and, when necessary, they are at their gun stations fighting for total victory.

Technically, these men are civilians; actually, they are fighters in a hazardous service. Hand in hand with Navy gun crews they have earned a reputation for marksmanship equal to their skill in seamanship. They have taken the worst the Nazis and the Japs have been able to give, and have come back for more. They will not rest until Japan shares the fate of Nazi Germany, and the seas are once more safe for peaceful commerce.

My own State of Maine has sent more than 1,600 of her sons to man our great fleet in this war, and 56, as of this time, will never return. Each State has contributed men, and each has had its share of losses. More than 5,700 seamen have been lost in the war; nearly 600 others have suffered in Nazi and Jap prison camps, and in excess of 5,000 more have been permanently disabled. It comes as a shock to realize that no comprehensive program of protection for the dependents of deceased seamen, of care and rehabilitation for the war-disabled, and of readjustment for the more fortunate has, as yet, been adopted. The Congress of the United States must take immediate steps

to mitigate, insofar as possible, the adversities of war which have been visited upon American seamen.

We have learned that our democracy must be defended 3,000 miles from Nazi Germany and 7,000 miles away from fanatical Japan. Our merchant marine is a strong arm of this defense. Without a powerful merchant fleet the striking power of our Navy and our Army would be severely limited.

I hope, Mr. President, the American people have finished the course of vacillation toward our merchant marine. America wants a merchant marine composed of the best ships that can be built. It wants a merchant marine that will constantly be abreast of the latest advances. It wants a sizable shipbuilding industry behind its merchant marine. It wants decent conditions for our seamen who cover the lanes of the seas in their ships.

Our seamen and our ships have made a great contribution to victory in Europe. Together with the armed forces they will carry the war to Japan and to a certain conclusion. The most fitting memorial to our seamen who have given their lives in this cause would be the maintenance of a strong merchant marine.

#### EFFECT OF OPA MEAT ORDER ON SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, due to the seriousness of the meat situation in the Nation, particularly in my State, South Carolina, I wish to bring to the attention of the United States Senate a report from Hon. J. Roy Jones, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina. This report is a result of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of South Carolina which authorized the commissioner of agriculture to make an investigation of the meat situation in South Carolina.

I wish further to make public my protest against the recent meat-control order which was issued by the OPA. This order cuts the quotas of the non-federally inspected meat packers to 50 percent on pork, and 75 percent on beef of last year's quota, the purpose, or at least the effect, being to divert the meat to the federally inspected meat-packing plants. This works a great hardship on the South due to the fact that in the South there are very few federally inspected plants. To give the Senate an illustration, let me say that in South Carolina we have only one federally inspected packer, and at the same time we produce in that State sufficient meat, pork, to feed the people of South Carolina.

This being true, it is also causing widespread operations in the black market, as well as a general break-down of the OPA.

The meat packers in my State think that the real purpose behind this order is that the larger packers wish to eliminate them as competitors by having most of the meat diverted to the federally inspected meat packers.

My State, like many other States, is an importer of meat, and it is difficult to understand why a program must be put



into effect which would force meat to be shipped out of my State and then shipped back under the guise of equalizing meat distribution.

As I said a few moments ago, we raise enough pork in South Carolina to supply the people of the State, but we do not have federally inspected packing houses in the State.

The packers of my State feel that they are about to be put out of business. They have offered a sane and workable plan to the OPA and have offered to cooperate and enforce it.

Let us see to it that proper action is taken by this Senate to solve situations such as this and at the same time to keep down inflation, the real purpose for which the OPA was created.

In order to save the time of the Senate I ask that there be printed following my remarks the report of the commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and I hope that the OPA will see fit to change its ruling and do justice to all the people of this Nation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF J. ROY JONES, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In getting data for this report a questionnaire was submitted to all of the wholesale grocers and packers of the State, numbers of them were interviewed, as were retail dealers and small slaughterers. A sample of the questionnaire is attached. The response to this questionnaire was remarkable. Four days after it was mailed 84 percent made reply.

Replies were received from 33 counties of the 46 counties of the State which indicates a good coverage and a tabulation of results gives a good picture of conditions in the State. Many of these distributors serve several counties. See attached map; the letter X indicates location of a wholesaler from whom a reply was received. These counties are: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Beaufort, Calhoun, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, York.

Several who handled salt meats in previous years are not handling any this year because they are unable to get it. All who are handling salt meat in 1945 say they are receiving supplies from 50 to 99 percent less than they handled in 1944. Only 20 percent report less than 90 percent reduction in supplies so far this year over last year.

All of those reporting serve mainly small towns and rural areas with the exception of two; one of these serves a city while the other declares his distribution about equally divided between cities and rural areas.

All report that the small towns and rural areas are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of salt meat and all report substantial shortages.

Transportation difficulties do not seem to be much of a factor although some report they are having a little trouble along this line.

Perhaps quotations from the remarks of some of the questionnaires will give a more comprehensive picture of the situation. Here is what some of them say:

"We ordinarily handle three to five thousand pounds dry salt meat per week at this

season of the year. This year so far I don't think we have had 2,000 pounds. \* \* \* local people are running around trying in vain to find salt meat to cook vegetables with."

"We have only had 150 pounds of meat in 4 months."

"Have OPA to raise price and let the small packers buy some."

"In our opinion this shortage will not be improved until the OPA allows a reasonable profit to the producers of meat and also to the packers to allow both a reasonable return on their work and investments."

"Last week we had less than 100 pounds of meat for a trade area of 75,000 population. We can deliver if the OPA will release more to the areas affected. \* \* \* We have been out of any fats or oils for the past week and none to mention in sight."

"We had our first shipments of salt meats this week during 1945, total weight less than 500 pounds. We cover several counties."

"The salt meat in this area is critical at this time."

One large wholesaler who previously handled salt meat but has discontinued suggests, "Have Government divert part of packing houses' output to retail trade for the consumers."

"We find that the large packers have discontinued a lot of small towns and territories that they would cover in normal times. This causes an unusual demand on us."

"Our purchases last year about this time average four to five thousand pounds per week. We have invoice received this morning from same packer \* \* \* from whom we have purchased for years, for 400 pounds dry salt meat. They state this is as much as they can give us at this time \* \* \* our overage shipments (this year) being about 500 to 700 pounds."

"Last year we were getting 2,000 to 2,500 pounds salt meat per week. \* \* \* This year we are only getting 200 pounds and most of the sections we serve have no other sources of supply. \* \* \* Situation here is really desperate because with small amounts we get we can only give our customers 1 piece of fat back every 2 or 3 weeks and this is all they are getting."

"Where we usually bought about 1,000 pounds each week we get 50 to 100 now. \* \* \* The farmer is urgently in need of meat at present to make a crop. There are a few of them that raise enough to do them: I kill a hog or two so I am not needing any for my own use. If the armed forces are really needing the meat let them have it but if it is not being distributed properly think it should be changed. See if you can get us some fat back to work a crop on."

"Wholesale houses such as ours formerly distributed salt meats through the rural areas. \* \* \* Since wartime restrictions and shortages have developed, packers of necessity have curtailed deliveries. \* \* \* It has caused many small rural stores that supply farm people with meats to be out of salt meats greater portion of the time."

"Larger packers pulling out of markets and territories in rural sections."

"In 1944 we had several cars of salt meat shipped in \* \* \* but this year we are unable to buy any for our customers."

"We do not know what the trouble is but we have not been able to buy a single pound of fat back in 1945."

"Due to the new slaughtering regulations which have cut the non-Federal-inspected plants 50 percent on hogs and because South Carolina has only one Federal inspected plant, it is my opinion why we have a serious salt meat shortage. My suggestions would be for the OPA to give relief to the non-Federal-inspected processing plants in South Carolina and other States."

"It is well known by all of us the laborers in the rural sections of South Carolina con-

sume large quantities of salt meat in their diet. It is certainly for them a basic and important food. In recent months the supply available has been pitiful, and if a record could have been made of all the farmers in this section who have appealed to us to secure for them sufficient meat for their farm hands it would show quite a volume, and even though we are exclusively in the wholesale business many, many farmers in attempting to get meat for their hands are making every effort, and we might say unsuccessfully."

"To an old veteran meat distributor \* \* \* it appears to me it will be a miracle to produce farm crops on the meager allotment. The Government should realize that the Southeast has consumed a large percentage of the fat backs for over 75 years. It is false economy and totally unfair to divert this food to new areas where it is unsuited and possibly wasted."

"We have only two cars in 1945, we usually sell two cars per month. \* \* \* Can't buy a car anywhere. Salt meat is very important in this territory for the help on farms and the laborers."

"Farmers in this section are in serious need of fat back for their farm labor."

"Our last shipment came in the early part of January and we have been unable to get any further supply since that time \* \* \* and have been so many rules and regulations in reference to the slaughterers of fresh meats until our local butchers are paralyzed. They were formerly able to send their butcher out who would buy and slaughter cattle and hogs right on the farms and bring them in to the cooler. All of this is now prohibited and they are unable to procure stock."

"I run a country store out in a rural community and I know that you are aware of the fact that most Negroes and a large majority of whites depend on salt meat as their main staff of life."

"I haven't been able to buy a pound of meat of any kind for my store since January 1, 1945. The situation is, in my opinion, critical. I have had customers come in and tears nearly come in their eyes when you tell them there is no meat to be had."

"If there is anything in your power that you can do or say that might help get meat for the working people of our country, the people that are furnishing the foodstuff for the world, it will be a godsend to them."

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18, 1945.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think we should have a larger attendance, and I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Donnell	Johnston, S. C.
Bailey	Eastland	La Follette
Bankhead	Ellender	Langer
Barkley	Fulbright	Lucas
Bilbo	George	McClellan
Bridges	Gerry	McKellar
Briggs	Green	Magnuson
Buck	Guffey	Moore
Burton	Gurney	Morse
Bushfield	Hart	Murdock
Butler	Hatch	O'Daniel
Capper	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Chandler	Hickenlooper	Overton
Chavez	Hoyer	Pepper
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Reed

Russell	Taylor	White
Saltonstall	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Shipstead	Thomas, Utah	Willis
Smith	Tobey	Wilson
Stewart	Wagner	Young
Taft	Walsh	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, has been designated to visit the Philippine Islands and, therefore, is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-two Senators having answered to their

names, a quorum is present. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, it was my request that the Senate start at the beginning of the calendar and not with No. 200, which was the point where the Senate concluded the last call. Starting at the beginning will mean, of course, that H. R. 2388, providing for enlistments in the Regular Army, will be reached.

Mr. BARKLEY. We are starting at the beginning of the calendar, not where we left off when it was last called.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think that out of fairness to Senators who have objected to bills on the calendar we should be on the alert as we proceed. I felt that I should say this, because I made this special request.

#### BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (47) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, was announced as in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let that bill go over. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1793) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I want that bill passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 461) authorizing the acquisition for park purposes of certain land adjacent to Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let that bill go over. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 83) to change the reference of Senate bill 541, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce to the Committee on Commerce was announced as next in order.

#### SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

#### INSANE CRIMINALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 463) to amend section 927 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, relating to insane criminals, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 927 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, relating to insane criminals, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 927. Insane criminals: When any person tried upon an indictment or information for an offense or tried in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia for an offense, is acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane at the time of its commission, that fact shall be set forth by the jury in their verdict; and whenever a person is indicted or is charged by an information for an offense, or is charged in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia with an offense, and before

trial or after a verdict of guilty, it shall appear to the court, from prima facie evidence submitted to the court or from the evidence adduced at the trial, that the accused is then of unsound mind, the court may order the accused committed to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital for a period not exceeding 30 days, which period may be extended by the court for good cause shown, for examination and observation by the psychiatric staff of said hospital. If, after examination and observation, the said psychiatric staff shall report that in their opinion the accused is insane, the court may cause a jury to be impaneled from the jurors then in attendance on the court or, if the regular jurors have been discharged, may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be drawn to inquire into the sanity of the accused, and said inquiry shall be conducted in the presence and under the direction of the court. If the jury shall find the accused to be then insane, or if an accused person shall be acquitted by the jury solely on the ground of insanity, the court may certify the fact to the Federal Security Administrator, who may order such person to be confined in the hospital for the insane, and said person and his estate shall be charged with the expense of his support in the said hospital. The person whose sanity is in question shall be entitled to his bill of exceptions and an appeal as in other cases."

#### CONGRESSIONAL AUTOMOBILE TAGS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2552) to amend paragraph (c) of section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act as amended by the act approved February 27, 1931, which had been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, on page 2, to strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive, as follows:

At the expiration of the said 30-day period it shall be unlawful to display such tags and the Commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to order removal of any such tags from any motor vehicle so displayed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2277) to insure adequate nursing care for the armed forces was announced as next in order.

#### SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2284) to eliminate the practice by subcontractors under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost-reimbursable contracts of the United States of paying fees or kick-backs was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. That bill should be passed over. I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under objection, the bill will be passed over.

#### ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY DURING THE WAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2388) to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "reenlistment", to insert "Provided, That the number of original enlistments or reenlistments in force pur-



suant to this act shall not exceed the total enlisted peacetime strength of the Regular Army now or hereafter authorized by law."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Army has lost its Regular Army enlisted organization completely as a result of the war; that is, all the men who went into the Regular Army went in for the duration, and they cannot reenlist in the Regular Army. The bill merely gives those who wish to become members of the Regular Army of the United States a chance to enlist or reenlist in exactly the same way they could in peacetime until the emergency began.

Mr. President, it is necessary, of course, to maintain our Regular Army status, and it is necessary that we should not lose hundreds of Regular Army men. The amendment provides that only the number which is allowed in peacetime shall be allowed in wartime. Of course, nothing like that number will reenlist.

Mr. TAFT. The amendment provides:

That the number of original enlistments or reenlistments in force pursuant to this act shall not exceed the total enlisted peacetime strength of the Regular Army.

Do those words permit the building up of the Regular Army to that strength regardless of the question of appropriations, for instance?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No. I think the questions of appropriations would be involved. The amendment was put in the bill so that the Regular Army could not be enlarged from among the men who are now in the Army above its peacetime strength of 280,000, if they should want to become members of the Regular Army.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell us what the present authorized peacetime strength of the Regular Army is?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The peacetime strength of the Regular Army was 280,000 men before the emergency. The present law providing for that strength would prevail.

Mr. TAFT. That is the figure that applies to the Army as soon as the war ends.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes. I am confident that nothing like that number will enlist at the present time. The prospects are against it.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, this is a bill to accept not only reenlistments but also original enlistments. This is a general bill authorizing the enlistment of a peacetime army after the war.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Army is greatly disturbed for fear it may lose its opportunity to gain its regular quota of enlistments as years pass on in the war-time. It may find itself at the end of the war without its authorized enlisted personnel. The term of enlistment, as the Senator knows, is for 3 years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2388) was read the third time and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2348) to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### THOMAS C. LOCKE

The bill (S. 75) for the relief of Thomas C. Locke was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Thomas C. Locke, lieutenant colonel, United States Army, retired, is hereby relieved of liability for all charges entered against him as post quartermaster at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for the loss of public funds and property which were stolen from the commissary at Chanute Field on or about December 2, 1924, and for losses alleged to have been sustained in the operation of such commissary during the period from December 1926 to April 1927.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Thomas C. Locke the sum of \$1,037.99, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of amounts paid by him in settlement of such charges.

#### BLANCHE H. KARSCH, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF KATE E. HAMILTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1711) for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after "\$7,025.60", to strike out "together with interest on such sum at the rate of 6 percent per annum from November 23, 1939, until the date of payment by the Secretary under the provisions of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### MRS. ALMA MALLETT AND ANSEL ADKINS

The bill (H. R. 1558) for the relief of Mrs. Alma Mallett and Ansel Adkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BOYD B. BLACK

The bill (H. R. 2006) for the relief of Boyd B. Black was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DR. WALTER L. JACKSON AND CITY-COUNTY HOSPITAL

The bill (H. R. 1260) for the relief of Dr. Walter L. Jackson and City-County Hospital was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LEE GRAHAM

The bill (H. R. 1347) for the relief of Lee Graham was considered, ordered to

a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ROBERT LEE SLADE

The bill (H. R. 1602) for the relief of Robert Lee Slade, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HATTIE BOWERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2007) for the relief of Hattie Bowers, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### FRED A. LOWER

The bill (H. R. 904) for the relief of Fred A. Lower, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 57) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### MRS. JAMES ARTHUR WILSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 592) for the relief of Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated" to strike out "to Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, Greensboro, N. C., the sum of \$25,000. Such sum is paid to her both for her benefit and for the benefit of her two minor children, and such payment shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, and all claims of her two minor children, against the United States on account of the death of James Arthur Wilson, husband of the said Mrs. James Arthur Wilson and father of such children, as a result of a collision on July 20, 1944, at the intersection of Gorrell and Bennett Streets in Greensboro, N. C., between the vehicle in which the said James Arthur Wilson was riding and a vehicle in the service of the Army of the United States" and insert "to the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said James Arthur Wilson, which resulted from an accident, involving an Army truck in Greensboro, N. C., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said James Arthur Wilson, which resulted from an accident involving an Army truck in Greensboro, N. C., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased."

#### PAYMENT FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY WAR DEPARTMENT OR ARMY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 981) to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising prior to May 27, 1941, out of activities of the War Department or of the Army, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after "\$343.95;" to strike out "C. W. Elsea, \$555."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### MRS. GLADYS STOUT

The bill (H. R. 980) for the relief of Mrs. Gladys Stout was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MAJ. WILLIAM PEYTON TIDWELL

The bill (H. R. 1377) for the relief of Maj. William Peyton Tidwell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CAPT. MILLARD L. TREADWELL

The bill (H. R. 1016) for the relief of Capt. Millard L. Treadwell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RUBY DORIS CALVERT, AS ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK CALVERT, DECEASED

The bill (S. 867) for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the

estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased, the sum of \$2,421, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Frederick Calvert as the result of an accident involving a vehicle of the United States Army in Reykjavik, Iceland, on November 14, 1942: *Provided*, That the claimant accepts such sum in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Frederick Calvert: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### JOSEPH BRUNETTE

The bill (H. R. 1952) for the relief of Joseph Brunette was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MARGARET J. POW

The bill (H. R. 2701) for the relief of Margaret J. Pow was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MARGARET M. MEERSMAN

The bill (H. R. 1241) for the relief of Margaret M. Meersman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### NITA RODLUN

The bill (S. 748) for the relief of Nita Rodlun was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nita Rodlun, of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$83.48, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a United States Army vehicle at the intersection of Southwest Sixteenth Avenue and Southwest Morrison Street, in Portland, Oreg., on September 26, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### PUNISHMENT FOR INJURING CERTAIN PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH CRIMINAL CASES

The bill (S. 633) to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring

a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 135 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 241) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 135. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such commissioner or officer, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who shall injure any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or who shall injure any such commissioner or officer in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. Section 135a of the Criminal Code (54 Stat. 13; 18 U. S. C. 241a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 135a. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness in any proceeding pending before any department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or in connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which such proceeding is being had before such department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which such inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

Sec. 3. Section 136 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 242) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 136. If two or more persons conspire to violate any provision of section 135 or 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished in like manner as provided by sections 135 and 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended."



## TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 24) for the relief of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, which had been reported from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the proposed contract approved as to form by the Secretary of the Interior on January 9, 1945, between the United States of America and the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District is approved and, after said contract shall have been duly executed for and in behalf of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## LOUIS CINIGLIO

The bill (H. R. 1561) for the relief of the legal guardian of Louis Ciniglio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## LEGAL GUARDIAN OF VONNIE JONES, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 780) for the relief of the legal guardian of Vonnice Jones, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FRANK LORE AND ELIZABETH VIDOTTO

The bill (H. R. 1910) for the relief of Frank Lore and Elizabeth Vidotto was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## EDWARD LAWRENCE KUNZE

The bill (H. R. 2129) for the relief of Edward Lawrence Kunze was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ADELL BROWN AND ALICE BROWN

The bill (H. R. 244) for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## ALEXANDER SAWYER

The bill (H. R. 2361) for the relief of Alexander Sawyer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MRS. GERTRUDE WIER LILLIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 672) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Wier Lillis, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriate, to," to strike out: "Mrs. Gertrude Wier Lillis, of Brunswick, Ga., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her minor son, Clifton Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick, Ga., when he dropped a live grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range, and had come into the possession of Clifton Weir" and insert "the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir, a minor, the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by said Clifton R. Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick,

Ga., when he dropped an unexploded rifle grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range and had come into the possession of said Clifton R. Weir", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir, a minor, the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by said Clifton R. Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick, Ga., when he dropped an unexploded rifle grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range and had come into the possession of said Clifton R. Weir: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir."

## MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. WEBB, SR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 784) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,519.95" and insert "\$7,519.95", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr., of Delaware City, Del., the sum of \$7,519.95, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the deaths of their minor sons, John T. Webb, Jr., and Henry P. Webb, due to personal injuries resulting from the explosion of a rocket projectile which had come into their possession through the negligence of United States military personnel, and (2) for reimbursement of funeral expenses incurred by them on account of such deaths: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## MYLES PERZ

The bill (H. R. 903) for the relief of Myles Perz was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "An act for the relief of the estate of Myles Perz."

## MATTHEW MATTAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1031) for the relief of Matthew Mattas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$12,500" and insert "\$7,924."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## YELLOWSTONE RIVER BRIDGE, FAIRVIEW, MONT.

The bill (S. 234) authorizing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Yellowstone River near Fairview, Mont., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of North Dakota and Montana, jointly or severally, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Yellowstone River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Fairview, Mont., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There are hereby conferred upon the States of North Dakota and Montana all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, FRIAR POINT, MISS., AND HELENA, ARK.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 454) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the act approved May 17, 1939, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved May 27, 1940, and July 14, 1941, and February 12, 1944, creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission and authorizing such Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled 'An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said Commission; and authorizing said Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes,' approved May 17, 1939."

**COLUMBIA RIVER TOLL BRIDGE,  
ASTORIA, OREG.**

The bill (S. 574) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," approved June 13, 1934, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. LANGER subsequently said: Mr. President, when Senate bill 574, Calendar No. 238, was reached on the call of the calendar a short while ago, I objected to its consideration. I objected to it not because of any objection to this particular bill, but because I am opposed to all toll bridges. It seems to me that if the Government can build a bridge over the Peace River in Canada, costing more than \$1,000,000, and donate it to Canada, certainly we ought not to have any toll bridges in the United States.

However, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the author of the bill, has stated to me that there is no chance of obtaining a free bridge in that particular place. Therefore I withdraw all objection, and ask that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 574) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg." approved June 13, 1934.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg., authorized to be built by the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees by an act of Congress approved June 13, 1934, as amended, as heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and May 3, 1945, are further extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from May 3, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg."

**PIGEON RIVER BRIDGE, MINNESOTA**

The bill (H. R. 1659) authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MISSOURI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE,  
NORTH DAKOTA**

The bill (S. 233) granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a fee highway bridge across the Missouri River, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from McLean County to either Mercer County or Oliver County, N. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

**ST. CROIX RIVER BRIDGE, HUDSON,  
WIS.**

The bill (S. 527) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis., authorized to be built by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, by an act of Congress approved July 17, 1942, as extended by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1943, are hereby extended until the end of 1 and 3 years, respectively, after the date of the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

**SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

The bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Saunders Memorial Hospital, Florence, S. C., the sum of \$25,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of losses sustained by such hospital as the result of the failure of the United States Army Engineer Corps to carry out a contract to lease or purchase such hospital to the United States, for the duration of the present war, and 6 months thereafter: *Provided*, That no part

of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

**BRIDGE ACROSS TUG FORK OF THE BIG  
SANDY RIVER, NEAR WILLIAMSON, W.  
VA.**

The bill (H. R. 1184) to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

The bill (H. R. 1652) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**SIDNEY B. WALTON**

The bill (H. R. 1069) for the relief of Sidney B. Walton was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**M. E. CAFFERATA AND JOHN GRANATA**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 144) for the relief of M. E. Cafferata and John Granata, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the word "colony", to insert a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250 to M. E. Cafferata and John Granata, Reno, Nev., as payment for damages done to property owned by them near Reno, Nev., by children of various Indian parents living on the Reno-Sparks Indian colony: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**IDA F. BRAUN AND OTHERS**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 642) for the relief of Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Her-



man W. Braun, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the numerals "\$25,094.20", to strike out "with interest thereon from November 18, 1920", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Herman W. Braun, deceased, the sum of \$25,094.20. Such sum represents the amount of overpayment of estate tax made on November 18, 1920, with respect to the value of certain insurance policies on the life of Herman W. Braun who died testate on May 24, 1919. A claim was filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on November 10, 1925, for refund of such tax, and rejected because of the lapse of the statutory period of limitations governing the institution of such claims. Two suits were brought during 1932 and 1933 for refund of such tax but in both cases relief was denied.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### WIDOW OF JOSEPH C. AKIN

The bill (S. 620) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Joseph C. Akin, of Dolores, Montezuma County, Colo., widow of Joseph C. Akin, who, while in the discharge of his duty as a deputy United States marshal, was killed by a band of renegade Ute Indians while he was attempting to arrest one Tse-Ne-Gat, a Ute Indian charged with murder, on the 21st day of February 1915, the sum of \$3,905, in addition to the sum paid to her under the act of March 1, 1921, on account of the murder of her said husband while in the regular discharge of his duties in the service of the Government of the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### ELMIRA AREA SOARING CORP.

The bill (S. 842) for the relief of the Elmira Area Soaring Corp. was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Elmira Area Soaring Corp., a nonprofit organization, of Elmira, N. Y., the sum of \$39,397.21, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation

for losses arising from a contract (No. W 535 ac-28134 (8147)) made with the Army Air Forces for the training of glider pilot personnel: *Provided,* That the money paid to such corporation under this act shall be used by it for making a pro rata distribution to its creditors on account of outstanding indebtedness which was incurred by such corporation between April 18, 1942, and January 14, 1943, the period during which such contract was in effect, and payment shall be made to such corporation under this act only upon condition that it file with the Secretary of the Treasury a written agreement to use such money for such purpose: *Provided further,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### PAUL T. THOMPSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 905) for the relief of Paul T. Thompson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "\$2,750" and insert "\$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN E. SANDERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 956) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000"; in line 8, after the word "sustained", to insert "and for medical and hospital expenses incurred"; and on page 2, line 2, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$335.67" and insert "\$50."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders, of Kittery Point, Maine, the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and for medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a United States Army vehicle in Kittery Point, Maine, on September 3, 1942, and (2) to Stephen E. Sanders of Kittery Point, Maine, the sum of \$50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damages to his automobile not covered by insurance as a result of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### WILLIAM B. SCOTT

The bill (S. 712) for the relief of William B. Scott was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized and directed to provide for the transportation from Norfolk, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla., of the furniture and other household effects of William B. Scott, which were transported by the Navy Department to Norfolk, Va., from the naval operating base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the said William B. Scott was formerly stationed as an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and (1) to pay the cost of transporting such furniture and other household effects from Norfolk, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla., and (2) to reimburse the said William B. Scott for expenses incurred by him in providing for the storage of such furniture and other household effects from the date of arrival thereof in Norfolk, Va., to the date of transportation thereof to Jacksonville, Fla., as herein provided, from any appropriation available for paying traveling expenses of employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

#### FRANCIS X. SERVANTES

The bill (H. R. 1847) for the relief of Francis X. Servantes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. BESSIE I. CLAY

The bill (H. R. 1598) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie I. Clay, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RIGHT TO COMMAND OF OFFICERS OF THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE ARMY

The bill (S. 916) to remove the limitation on the right to command of officers of the Dental Corps of the Army which limits such officers to command in that corps was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912," approved March 3, 1911, is amended by striking out from the fourth paragraph under the heading "Medical Department" the sentence which reads: "Their right to command shall be limited to the dental corps" (36 Stat. 1054; 10 U. S. C. 130).

#### INCREASE IN PAY OF CHAPLAIN, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (S. 967) to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to amend section 1309, Revised Statutes, providing a chaplain for the Military Academy," approved February 18, 1896 (29 Stat. 8), as amended by the act entitled "An act to fix the pay and allowances of chaplain at the United States Military Academy," approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 573), is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon and adding the following: "*Provided,* That the said chaplain shall, while so serving under any reappointment for an additional term or terms, receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum

and be entitled to the same allowances as herein provided."

#### INTERSTATE PETROLEUM PIPE LINES RELATED TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2600) to amend section 9 of the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the word "thereof", to strike out "June 30, 1947", and insert "June 30, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### REPEAL OF PORTION OF APPROPRIATION AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION OF MARITIME COMMISSION

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 177) repealing a portion of the appropriation and contract authorization available to the Maritime Commission, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS IN RAPIDES PARISH, LA.

The bill (S. 660) to transfer certain lands situated in Rapides Parish, La., to board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon the written consent of the majority of directors of the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to convey, grant, transfer, and quitclaim forthwith to the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, subject to a covenant on the part of such board to use such property for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural and vocational school, all right, title, claim, interest, equity, and estate in and to the following-described lands administered by the Secretary as trustee under an agreement of transfer, dated March 31, 1937, with the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and situated in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, together with the improvements thereon and the rights and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining to wit:

Three thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, located in Rapides Parish, La., and known as the Boeuf Bayou Farms project of the Farm Security Administration of the War Food Administration, within the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. Until such time as the functions, powers, and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be exercised by the War Food Administrator.

Sec. 3. The transfer of such lands under this act is hereby found to be in the general interest of rural rehabilitation and shall not be deemed to impose any liability upon the Secretary of Agriculture (or War Food Administrator, as the case may be) with respect to his obligations under such agreement of transfer of March 31, 1937.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE, HASTINGS, MINN.

The bill (H. R. 533) authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SETTLEMENT OF MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 917) to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel-allowance accounts of military personnel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That payment and settlement of mileage and other travel-allowance accounts of all military personnel, when such accounts are authorized to be based on distances between given points, shall be made in accordance with distances established for payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906, as amended (34 Stat. 246; 10 U. S. C. 870).

#### FRANCES BIEWER

The bill (H. R. 856) for the relief of Frances Biewer, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. MARY KARALIS

The bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Karalis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DOMENICO STRANGIO

The bill (H. R. 1845) for the relief of Domenico Strangio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR LOSS, ETC., OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 2068) to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ED WILLIAMS

The bill (H. R. 879) for the relief of Ed Williams was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### IDA E. LAURIE AND ZELLA RICKARD

The bill (S. 134) for the relief of Ida E. Laurie and Zella Rickard was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida E. Laurie, of Marshfield, Oreg., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States, and to Zella Rickard, of Marshfield, Oreg., the sum of \$250, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States, for compensation for personal injuries sustained by them as a result of an

accident which occurred when the Army vehicle in which they were riding as passengers collided with another Army vehicle near Marshfield, Oreg., on or about May 7, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### CATHOLIC CHANCERY OFFICE, INC.

The bill (S. 501) for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., the sum of \$11,980.33, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the use by the War Department of a building owned by it, possession of which was taken by the War Department under an option to purchase which the War Department subsequently failed to exercise, and for losses sustained by it as a result of the occupancy of such building by the War Department, and (2) for reimbursement of expenses incurred by it in vacating and making such building available for use by the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### MR. AND MRS. JAMES E. MCGHEE

The bill (S. 301) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee, of Jacksonville, Fla., the sum of \$5,760, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the death of their son, Millard E. McGhee, who was killed when he was struck by the motor falling from a United States Army aircraft which crashed at Jacksonville, Fla., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR R. BROOKS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 512) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brooks, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out



"\$5,000" and insert "\$327"; and in line 7, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$6,679", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Arthur R. Brooks, of Hampton, N. H., the sum of \$827, and to Sara H. Brooks, of Hampton, N. H., the sum of \$6,679, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by them, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by them, as a result of an accident which occurred when they were struck by a United States Army vehicle while crossing a street in North Hampton Beach, N. H., on September 22, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PENTAGON BUILDING—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 888) to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange with the Rosslyn Connecting Railroad Co. certain land in the vicinity of the War Department Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va., was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, this bill merely provides for working out in law an arrangement which is already functioning in practice. In connection with the construction of the Pentagon Building it is necessary to build some roads and to make certain changes in rights-of-way. In connection with the exchange of property between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Government, this bill becomes necessary in order to legalize that which has already been accomplished.

Mr. LANGER. Does the trade even up, or does the Government pay some money?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Government comes out a little ahead, in acreage.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, my recollection is that the Pentagon Building was handled by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I wonder whether that committee had anything to do with this bill, or what the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs is over some arrangement with respect to the Pentagon Building? I do not believe the Committee on Military Affairs handled the War Department buildings in the District of Columbia, or the Pentagon Building across the river.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I do not know. The bill was referred to our committee.

Mr. AIKEN. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

#### SIGFRIED OLSEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1566) for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$48,562.35, as just compensation for actual cash losses necessarily incurred by him in the operation of two vessels to South America and return in the fall of 1941 in compliance with specific directions of the United States Maritime Commission, carrying in the interest of national defense cargoes specified and at rates designated by the Commission, outbound and return" and insert "\$32,287.39, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of alleged losses in the operation of the vessels *Stanley Griffith, James Griffith, and Lake Frances* to South America and Panama Canal Zone and return in the summer and fall of 1941."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### THADDEUS C. KNIGHT

The bill (S. 528) for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and to retire him and place him on the retired list of the Army as a captain with the retirement pay and allowances of that grade; and in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons who have served in the military service of the United States and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, the said Thaddeus C. Knight shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from such service as of the date of his separation therefrom; but no back pay or allowance shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The preamble was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO REPORT LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the Committee on Appropriations may have authority to report the legislative appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House

had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 21, 24, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$56,844,196"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$262,885,000: *Provided*"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, before the period, insert ", as authorized by law"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18 and 19.

JOHN H. OVERTON,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,  
WALTER C. FLOESER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2907, which was read as follows:

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 21, 1945.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, after "hospitals" in line 3, page 24, of the House engrossed bill insert a comma and "as provided by regulation."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18.

The motion was agreed to.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from the sessions of the Senate for the next 4 days, because of official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Without objection, leave is granted.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, United States Navy, to be an admiral in the Navy, for temporary service;

Capt. Dixwell Ketcham, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from November 29, 1943; and

Sundry other officers for appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps, for temporary service.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

#### SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION—NOMINATION OF LAURENCE F. ARNOLD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate confirmed the nomination of Laurence F. Arnold to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. In the appointment at that time the name "Laurence" was misspelled. The proper spelling is "L-a-u-r-e-n-c-e." The confirmation took place under the spelling of "L-a-w-r-e-n-c-e." The President has submitted a new appointment, for the purpose of correcting the spelling of the name "Laurence." I ask unanimous consent that the nomination may be now considered without reference to a committee. The correction is merely technical.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before action is taken on this nomination, I desire to make a statement.

The junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and I oppose the confirmation of Lillenthal as Administrator of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was first appointed without consultation with us, and has been against us ever since.

We have tried in every way to get along with him, but without rhyme, reason, or excuse he has refused, and has subtly and adroitly made and published untruthful statements against us and concerning our connection with the dams on the Tennessee River.

We have thus been compelled to oppose his vacillating, cunning, unscrupulous double-dealing and his false methods, policies, and practices in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We have likewise been forced to oppose his political activities and his putting and keeping the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. We do not want the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. It can serve the people best only if kept entirely out of politics. Lillenthal is making it a political machine for his own personal advancement and for the furtherance of controversial, social, and other experiments.

We oppose his claiming and publishing that we oppose him because we want to use his organization and employees as political patronage. This claim is absolutely false, and he knows it is false. In his last testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee he admitted it was false.

We oppose his continuous efforts to advertise and sell himself with funds belonging to the Federal Government.

We oppose the joining up and political fellowship and combination existing now between Lillenthal and the publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, Silliman Evans, in their campaigns of indecency, untruthfulness, and dishonor in every matter that pertains to the Tennessee Valley dams and to Tennessee. They are the would-be Hitler and Mussolini of Tennessee politics and Tennessee affairs.

Since that was written Mr. Aubrey Williams has entered the fold with these two nonresident worthies; he has joined the other two in a political fight on me.

I read further from the statement:

We oppose Lillenthal's continuous propaganda that in opposing him as Administrator we are opposed to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is patently and infamously false. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a splendid institution. If we had not thought so it would never have been built. If we had not thought so we could have stopped the appropriations for the dams at any time.

That is the case, because in the Appropriations Committee the votes were virtually even, as a rule; there was a virtual tie vote, with only a difference of one vote either way.

I continue to read the statement:

Instead, we have constantly fought for these appropriations oftentimes over the active opposition and even lobbying of Lillenthal.

The older members of the committee know that.

I continue to read:

The men under Lillenthal are doing a fine job. Many of them are experts in their chosen field. Lillenthal claims he was a lawyer once; certainly he is not an engineer; but he has become an expert propagandist in claiming credit for all the good works of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority officials for the most part were not chosen by Lillenthal and Lillenthal is not entitled to credit for their good work even though he tries to take credit for their good work. As to the other men under him, the United States civil-service laws do not apply. He has set up a so-called merit system of his own which gives him full control of all patronage in the Tennessee Valley Authority which he exercises while calling others patronage mongers.

I call especial attention to this part of the statement:

Lillenthal is personally and politically obnoxious, offensive, and objectionable to each of us.

But, the President, who has just taken office, and upon whose successful administration at this critical time the success of our beloved country depends, and whom we like, has sent in his nomination for reappointment.

We have, therefore, concluded simply to make this statement and to vote against his confirmation and leave the matter there.

KENNETH McKELLAR.  
TOM STEWART.

So, Mr. President, I leave the matter to the Senate. It is up to the Senate. Whatever the Senate may do will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the other day I made a statement concerning the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal. At that time I said I would probably have a few more words to say about the nomination when it came before the Senate. I then expressed my opposition to the confirmation of his nomination.

I do not care to say much more, except to add a few words to the statement I read into the RECORD a few days ago. It was a joint statement issued to the press by my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and myself, and my colleague has just referred to it in his statement.

Since the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal has been sent to the Senate, there has been some comment about it in the press. There have been dire predictions that my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee, will be in an exceedingly bad situation politically next year on that account. Of course, that is not correct. I do not care to enter into a campaign discussion at this moment, but Senator McKELLAR will be reelected next year by the people of that State by probably a larger majority than he has ever before received, Mr. Lillenthal to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not doubt that Mr. Lillenthal will be active against him, as he would be against me if I should again run for public office. He would act in a capacity, no doubt, as campaign manager for the opponents of either or both of us.

I think it was a sour day not only for Tennessee but for the whole South when



this man was selected again to serve the Tennessee Valley Authority as one of its directors.

On the 7th of May a man by the name of White wrote from Nashville, Tenn., a special article labeled "Special to the New York Times," in which he predicted great trouble for Senator McKellar because of the Lillenthal situation. Apparently Mr. White went to Tennessee and spent several hours there and during that time learned more about the situation in that State than Senator McKellar has learned in his 30-year tenure in public office, as Mr. White refers to it. Mr. White said that there already are four possible contenders against Senator McKellar on account of the appointment of Mr. Lillenthal, and he named them in the article in the New York Times. He said, however, that he interviewed Mr. Crump, and that Mr. Crump said that Senator McKellar would receive a tremendous vote and would be re-elected next year beyond any question. He praised Senator McKellar, so the article relates, and said that he is energetic, honest, intelligent, and the peer of all; and the article further states that Mr. Crump said he knows that Senator McKellar feels he is right in his stand in connection with the fight on the TVA situation, in spite of the fact that others might differ with him, and that he has made Tennessee a great Senator, and that it would be an impossibility to defeat him.

Despite what Mr. Crump said—and he himself has been about in politics in Tennessee, of course—this man White, who spent a few hours in the State, wrote that perhaps Mr. Crump does not know what he is talking about. I will not pay any more attention to that article.

On the 11th of May there appeared in the Times-Herald, a newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the column known as Broadway Barometer, written by Dan Walker, the following statement, which is not a quotation:

David Lillenthal will give active support to the movement by Aubrey Williams to defeat Senator McKellar in 1946, once his confirmation as TVA head is approved by the Senate.

I think that is a correct statement. I think he will be active in his opposition, just as he was actively opposed to me 2 years ago. He operates from behind the doors in dark-lantern fashion, but nevertheless he operates.

In that connection, Mr. Aubrey Williams, one of Mr. Lillenthal's friends, whose nomination to be head of the REA was recently defeated in the Senate, went to Nashville, Tenn., and made a speech there. According to an article in one of the Nashville newspapers, he predicted that he would organize the farmers of middle Tennessee and stated that middle Tennessee was a fertile territory for an organization of the kind and type which he had in mind, namely, a political form of organization. He said that he expected to make use of this organization, and I have been advised that he made statements on the side, so to speak, of a very critical nature, with regard to my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee. Aubrey Williams is the man

whom the Broadway barometer predicts Mr. Lillenthal will join in an effort to defeat the senior Senator from Tennessee.

In the Knoxville-Journal—I believe that is the name of the newspaper which published the article to which I have referred—there appeared on May 8 an account of an interview credited to the Associated Press, in which it was stated:

The "craftsman in public affairs" is the way David Ely Lillenthal describes himself.

The chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, recently reappointed by President Truman for a 9-year term at the post, says he hopes he is "one of a new era of men in Government life trained to get things done."

The article quotes him as saying that he knows more about the Valley than does anyone else; that he has been there for 12 years, and professes great love for it. It states that he once visited 19 towns, made 11 speeches, and met thousands of people during a 4-day trip.

That must have been back in about 1942, when I was running for reelection to the Senate. He was speaking almost every day during that time, at Kiwanis Clubs and chambers of commerce. He was warning the people against TVA getting into politics. He was very much afraid that TVA would get into politics. Politics and politicians are quite obnoxious to him.

Only recently, within the past few months, he made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., at a State meeting of the Tennessee Farm Bureau. I attended the meeting, and was on the program. Mr. Lillenthal made a speech, and devoted most of his time to warning the people of Tennessee to keep the TVA out of politics. Who had said anything about politics, I do not know. I had not heard anything about the TVA getting into politics. However, he said it was the business of the people to keep the TVA out of politics. The God's truth is that the best way to keep the TVA out of politics is to keep Lillenthal out of the TVA. The TVA has been in politics, especially within the past 3 or 4 years, ever since Lillenthal has been chairman of the TVA board. I ask Senators to believe that the TVA has been in politics. I felt the sting of it 3 years ago.

Yes; Lillenthal made speeches, although he was perhaps subject to the terms of the Hatch Act, or to the provisions of the TVA Act itself. Perhaps he violated both laws. Nevertheless, he carried on. I have been asked why he was not prosecuted. I do not believe in prosecuting persons for violating the Hatch Act, with all due respect to my friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Hatch], because I am opposed to the law which bears his name. I do not believe in it. Nevertheless, Mr. Lillenthal made speeches. That was the important thing to me. He made many speeches in 1943, and no doubt the occasions when he visited 19 towns and made 11 speeches in a period of 4 days were when I was running for reelection.

Mr. President, in those days persons who worked for the TVA would almost run from me when I approached them on the sidewalks and merely spoke to them. It may be recalled that President Roosevelt wanted to abolish fear. Fear

was being pretty well instilled into the minds of many TVA employees in 1943. They had a fear of losing their jobs if they were seen talking on the streets to me, because I was obnoxious to Lillenthal. I was merely a politician. No doubt that was true. It is also true that I was not more obnoxious to him than he was and is to me.

The newspaper article to which I have referred speaks of Lillenthal making 11 speeches to thousands of people in 4 days. He has an airplane for use when traveling to Washington or elsewhere. The TVA has two or three airplanes. He has at least one in which he travels. I think he was riding in it in 1943 during the time when he was traveling from one end of Tennessee to the other. As Senators know, Tennessee is a very long State. The distance from Bristol to Memphis is five or six hundred miles, and Lillenthal covered quite a lot of territory.

The newspaper article sets forth that Lillenthal had made so much money that making it became boring to him. In his own words he said that as a lawyer he had made a great deal of money, and found out how boring it could be. That is a new light on the gentleman. I never heard of anyone who had made so much money that it had become bore-some to him; but, according to the AP article from which I have read, that is what Lillenthal said. The article continues:

During this time when he "had no intention of getting into politics"—

Or, according to the information which I have, when he was practicing law—

he was special counsel for the city of Chicago in a rate controversy—

And so forth.

But in 1931 he accepted Gov. Philip La Follette's appointment to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and from there President Roosevelt named him to the TVA Board of Directors in 1933.

"I read a lot," he said, "Everything from Peter Arno cartoons to world finance and politics."

He makes a special study of politics.

Mr. President, I do not care to continue discussing this situation. I am deeply regretful of the fact that this very unnecessary man has been reappointed to the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the TVA. If the situation were a Nation-wide one, it would be different. Theoretically, of course, it is a Nation-wide situation, but always, physically, the heart of the TVA will be in Tennessee. I am advised that by reason of the nature of the laws on the subject it is impossible to carry over high tension transmission lines the power which is generated at the dams on the Tennessee for distances greater than approximately 350 miles. If my memory is correct, that is the maximum distance. So always the TVA will peculiarly serve Tennessee, and the fringe of the surrounding States.

Therefore we will always have the problem in Tennessee. I think he testified before the committee a few days ago that there are about twelve or fifteen thousand employees in the Authority. When I ran for the Senate 3 years ago, there

were about thirty-five or forty thousand employees, because there were 3 dams under construction. Those people were voters in Tennessee. Perhaps it was more serious for me before than it might be now. But the major portion of those twelve or fifteen thousand employees are in Tennessee. They are there because of the 14 or 15 dams—I do not recall the exact number at the moment—all except about 4 or 5 are in the State of Tennessee; so most of the physical properties are peculiarly in our State, and therefore this is chiefly a problem peculiar to Tennessee. We have to put up with it, we have to deal with it.

If the power generated were transmitted to the State of Washington, or to Maine, or to Oregon, the situation would be different, but these employees are in Tennessee, they are subject to the dictation and the whims of the chairman of the Board, they face the fact that he wants to inject the belief that they might lose their jobs, if he sees fit to dismiss them, and I think he did it in my campaign, as I have told the Senate before.

Certainly on one occasion he made a speech at Knoxville, about three weeks or a little more before the election, in the heat of my campaign, in which he said, "We whipped them on the Washington front, and I warn you people of the Tennessee Valley against the establishment of a political front here." He aimed that at me, and I knew it. I accepted it, in a public speech I made, as a challenge from him, and repeatedly referred to it during the remainder of the campaign.

Mr. President, that is what we have to put up with in Tennessee, and because it is peculiarly restricted to Tennessee, I have felt that these words should be said.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had not intended to consume any time in discussing the pending nomination, and I do not intend now to consume much time, but in the absence of the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] who is away because of illness in his family, and who intended to comment upon Mr. Lillenthal's nomination and urge its confirmation, as did also his colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] I feel that I should say just a word in regard to the nomination.

I have no desire or purpose to enter into any controversy with my good friend the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] concerning Mr. Lillenthal. I think it is extremely unfortunate that there is any quarrel or disagreement or controversy, or any lack of confidence on either side, in regard to Mr. Lillenthal's activities in Tennessee.

The senior Senator from Tennessee and I have worked shoulder to shoulder from the very beginning, and even before the inception of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in 1933 or 1934, to bring about the development of that valley. I have worked with him with great pleasure. I have helped him in his fights to secure the development of that portion of the river which is in Tennessee, and he has helped me in the development of the portion of it which is in Kentucky. He likewise assisted the Senator from Alabama in the development of that portion of it which is in Alabama, as he

cooperated with the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris) and all those who were urging and fighting for the development of the Tennessee Valley, and the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It was not an easy fight to win. As a matter of fact, the fight had been going on ever since World War I, when the Government inaugurated a program at Muscle Shoals, in Alabama, for the manufacture of nitrates by the fixation process, and the manufacture of fertilizer as a result. For a long time this project lay dormant, during World War I, and until 1933.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky is mistaken about that. The Muscle Shoals Dam was built under an amendment I offered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am coming to that. I meant that the development of the whole valley was dormant. There was a fight going on constantly in each Congress, and in each session of Congress, in the House and in the Senate, and in the House I recall that Judge Almon, a Member of the House from Alabama, was always urging the completion of the Wilson Dam and the other dams at Muscle Shoals, and the Senator from Tennessee and others were doing the same in the Senate; so there is no difference about that.

The development of the over-all valley really became an accomplishment in 1933 or 1934. I have forgotten whether the law was passed in 1933 or 1934, and it does not matter. So, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created, and the development of the valley was inaugurated, dams were authorized and constructed, and now they are about completed. The dam in Kentucky, which is at Gilbertsville, known as the Kentucky Dam, I think is the largest dam in the Tennessee Valley.

The influence of the Tennessee Valley Authority extends beyond any one State. It extends beyond the States in which there are any dams. It has its effects in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky, and I think in all likelihood it would extend across the Ohio River to Illinois, perhaps to Indiana, and across into Missouri and Arkansas.

The largest number of these dams of course is in Tennessee, and the headquarters, the home office, is at Knoxville. Of course that creates a percentage of interest in Tennessee which would be larger than in the case of any other State.

I have no information or knowledge in any way as to the beginning of any controversy, or the controversy which seems to have arisen between Mr. Lillenthal and the Senators from Tennessee. I regret that controversy. I do not know what has happened in Tennessee from a political standpoint. I do know that there has been no politics in Kentucky in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and my information from the Senators from Alabama has been that there has been no political controversy waged or carried on in Alabama on account of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In Alabama the Tennessee Valley Authority comprehends only a few counties in the northern part of the State. The Alabama Power Co. is the great power-producing activity of Alabama, and that is a private company.

I wish to say that Lillenthal has been in politics from the moment he became connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and he has gotten to be probably the leading politician in Tennessee. He and Silliman Evans have joined forces and they are the leading politicians in Tennessee.

The Senator from Kentucky says we have gotten along excellently heretofore, and we have, but perhaps the Senator knows Mr. Lillenthal is looking to take my place, through the Senate's action and the Senator's action. Perhaps the Senator will find him a better colleague than I have been.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that I have no anticipation that either Mr. Lillenthal or anyone under his influence will take the place of the senior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Kentucky is doing all he can to bring that about.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; I am not mistaken about it. I come from Tennessee. I have lived there for more than half a century, and I know something about the situation there. I wish to say that this man, who I have said is personally and politically obnoxious and objectionable to me, is doing everything in his power to defeat me for reelection. If the Senator from Kentucky wants to take the part of this man, he is perfectly welcome to do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know whether the Senator from Tennessee accords to me any degree of sincerity when I say that I not only do not anticipate that Mr. Lillenthal will supplant him but that I do not anticipate that Mr. Lillenthal will elect anyone else to supplant the Senator from Tennessee. I certainly have no desire to see that done, and I would not knowingly lend any influence to bring it about, although I am supporting Mr. Lillenthal on his merits as an administrator and as a nominee of the President of the United States, who appointed him.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is mistaken. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will examine Mr. Lillenthal's record, he will certainly not find that he is supporting Mr. Lillenthal on his merits, because Mr. Lillenthal is taking all the credit for what the officers and agents of the Tennessee Valley Authority are doing without regard to Mr. Lillenthal.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the President of the United States has appointed Mr. Lillenthal, and I would hate to think that President Harry S. Truman, who so lately was a Member of this body, who I think enjoys the respect and



admiration of all of us, and to a remarkable degree the confidence of the country at this time, would reappoint Mr. Lillenthal, or that he would appoint anyone except upon his merits. I think we all have the right to assume that the President of the United States has made this reappointment because he thinks Mr. Lillenthal merits it.

So far as the political end of the matter is concerned, I recall that we wrote into the law itself a provision that political considerations should be given no attention whatever and political affiliation should not have any consideration in the appointment of men or women who were to work for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

When the dam was begun at Gilbertsville, Ky., which, I think, ultimately employed about 6,000 individuals, at the peak of the construction work, that dam being 20 miles from my home city of Paducah, and there then being widespread unemployment there, as there was all over the country, many of my neighbors and friends, some of them lifelong friends, besought me to secure appointments and employment for them at the Gilbertsville Dam by my recommendations. I recall that on one of my visits to my home at Paducah, in a period of 2 weeks more than 700 men, by actual count, came to my home and asked me to recommend them for positions in the Tennessee Valley Authority, and especially at the Gilbertsville Dam. I tried to explain to them that Congress had provided in the law that politics should not be considered in appointing men to this work, and that I felt that recommendations from me would do them more harm than good, because Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, who was the chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the beginning, and who presided over it at that time, and the other Dr. Morgan, who I believe is still a member, both took the position that if the recommendations of Senators and Representatives should be given any more weight than the recommendations of any one else they would be in spirit if not in fact violating the law which we had written in which we said that political considerations should be given no weight in considering appointments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator that I knew of that law and never made a recommendation to the TVA. I forced Lillenthal on the stand in April to admit that I had never made any recommendation of any kind, although he had constantly, directly or indirectly, given out the statement that that was the trouble; that I wanted to get patronage, which is as infamously false a statement as could be made.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I did not cite the law to infer that the Senator from Tennessee had made any such recommendation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was wondering why it was done.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cited it because I wanted to emphasize the fact that Congress itself in the beginning prohibited

the use of or the consideration of political affiliations in determining who should be appointed under the Tennessee Valley Authority. I was living almost in the front door of the Kentucky dam. There was widespread unemployment at the time. With seven or eight hundred people coming to me and requesting me to recommend them within a period of 2 weeks, Senators may well understand how difficult it was for me to explain to them why I did not think it wise to do so, and why I did not think a recommendation from me would accomplish their employment. I explained that it seemed to me the Tennessee Valley Authority was leaning backward in its attitude toward political recommendations in order that they might not be accused of allowing them to have weight in determining who should be employed. At the time I felt, and I still feel, that I offended many of my personal friends in my home town, because I would not give them a recommendation to the authorities who were constructing the dam at Gilbertsville.

I mention that because at least at that time I had a feeling that the Tennessee Valley Authority was attempting to live up to the law which Congress itself had laid down for its guidance.

Mr. President, I think the people of the Tennessee Valley generally regard Mr. Lillenthal as an able administrator. I have no knowledge of any speeches he made. He made a speech in my home town at the joint invitation of the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club and the Rotary Club. I imagine it would be difficult for a man who is head of the TVA, in the great Tennessee Valley, to avoid invitations to make speeches before service organizations or commercial clubs, or other organizations. Of course he ought to make speeches on the subject of his work. He ought to make speeches in regard to the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority, but it would be inexcusable of him to take advantage of invitations of that sort to make partisan political speeches, or to indulge in campaigns directly or indirectly involving the nomination or election of men either to the Senate or to the House; and if he has done so I would condemn his action as promptly as anyone else possibly could.

Mr. President, I think that by and large in the Tennessee Valley, as is evidenced by the resolutions adopted and the attitudes taken by organizations of men interested in the development of the valley, Mr. Lillenthal is regarded as an able administrator. I do not think any of us can doubt or dispute the fact that he is a man of ability. Certainly, as a defender of his nomination here and in harmony with the President of the United States, who feels that Mr. Lillenthal merits renomination and reconfirmation, not only would I be the last man to condone any political activities on his part, but I would be the first to condemn them. If Mr. Lillenthal does indulge in any activity that could be regarded as political or partisan, seeking to use the influence of the Tennessee Valley Authority to control elections, I myself would feel it my duty to condemn it in the future as I do even now.

Of course, there is always an equation that enters into such things as that. Sometimes we may feel—and we may be mistaken about it—that we are goaded into reply by something someone said about us, simply as a matter of defense of our records. Men do such things and in the heat of debate they sometimes go beyond the bounds of propriety. I have certainly no desire and no intention, remotely or directly, by insinuation, innuendo, or by any other means, to make any contribution, by my vote here or by anything that I may say, to any opposition which may exist either to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], or the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], both of whom I admire, and for both of whom I have a deep affection, of long standing in the case of the senior Senator, and of intensity, if not quite such long standing, in the case of the junior Senator from Tennessee.

I entertain the hope that the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal may be confirmed, and that in the future there may exist harmony and accord and understanding between him and the people whom he will be called upon to serve in the great work which we have inaugurated here and fostered to its conclusion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, although there was not a roll call, I desire to have the RECORD show that I voted "No."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to have the same record made as to my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the RECORD will so show.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to make one comment. The discussion which occurred here today about the alleged political activity of an employee of an official governmental agency only emphasizes the fact that the law which prohibits the political activity of Government employees should be enforced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the remaining nominations on the executive calendar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Neal H. Callaghan to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Howell Cone to be Collector of Customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of A. Raymond Raff to be collector

of customs for customs collection district No. 11 with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the foreign service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the foreign service are confirmed en bloc.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the President will be notified forthwith.

#### INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1944, MODIFYING CONVENTION OF JUNE 21, 1926

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the convention, Executive B (79th Cong., 1st sess.), the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945, which was read the second time, as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1944—MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF JUNE 21, 1926

The Governments signatory hereto, Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out effectively all of the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement; in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926; in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933; and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in accordance with Resolution No. 8 (2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its First Session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection:

Having agreed that, in regard to the American Republics, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the general coordinating sanitary agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris on June 21, 1926, as modified by the Sanitary Conven-

tion signed in Paris in 1938, insofar as the provisions of the Convention of 1938 may be in force between the respective Governments (hereinafter referred to as the 1926 Convention), in the light of the present-day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by land and sea across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases;

Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1926 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1926 Convention shall be amended as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

All references in the 1926 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

#### ARTICLE II

The second paragraph of Preliminary Provisions (2) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The word surveillance means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and, in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may be specified, to the Health Officer of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed."

#### ARTICLE III

The following definitions shall be added to the Preliminary Provisions:

"(5) The term typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus in the 1926 Convention and in the present Convention shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

"(6) The term Stegomyia, Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti), or Stegomyia calopus (Aedes aegypti) shall be deemed to include Aedes aegypti and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever."

#### ARTICLE IV

To Article 1 the following shall be added: "Every Contracting Party shall, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in this Article, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox, notify to UNRRA outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of that Party or in the opinion of UNRRA, constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers, and shall keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease and the measures taken to prevent its spread. The provisions of the 1926 Convention as amended or supplemented by the present Convention shall, unless clearly inapplicable, apply to the above-mentioned other communicable diseases."

#### ARTICLE V

In Article 3 the word "Paris" in the second paragraph shall be deleted and the words "London or Washington" shall be substituted.

To Article 3 the following shall be added: "In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfillment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers."

#### ARTICLE VI

After Article 5 the following shall be inserted:

"Article 5A. In addition to carrying out the system of notification and intelligence prescribed in Part I, Chapter I of the 1926 Convention, which remains in full force, the Parties to the present Convention shall transmit promptly to UNRRA the notifications and other information prescribed in Part I of the 1926 Convention.

"Article 5B (1). In addition to the formal notification required above, the Contracting Parties shall, so far as possible, send to the Health Organization of UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of communicable diseases notified in their countries.

"(2). The Contracting Parties shall make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in their respective countries of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers."

#### ARTICLE VII

To Article 13 the following shall be added:

"In a country where there exists a communicable disease, the subject of a formal notification under any international sanitary or quarantine convention for the time being in force, the Sanitary Authority in that country may prohibit the embarkation on board a ship on international voyage of persons suffering from the disease, and of persons in such relations to the sick as to render them liable to transmit the disease, unless the Medical Officer of the port of embarkation is satisfied that measures can be taken on board the ship to prevent the spread of the disease to the other persons on board. The Medical Officer of the port of embarkation, or other authorized officer of the sanitary authority, if he has reason to suspect any clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use which belongs to or is intended for use by persons embarking to be infected, may examine and require the disinfection of any such clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use before it is taken on board.

"The measures enumerated in this Article shall be taken as far in advance of the sailing date of the ship as possible in order not unduly to delay the ship's departure.

"Nothing in this Article shall affect the power of the Master of the ship to refuse to embark sick persons."

#### ARTICLE VIII

In Article 15 the following shall be inserted between the third and fourth paragraphs:

"If on the call or arrival of any ship at a port there is on board a case of infectious disease duly verified by the port medical officer, not being a case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, or smallpox, the usual measures in force in the country in which the port is situated shall be applied subject always to the provisions of Article 54 of the 1926 Convention.

"In carrying out measures for control of the spread of communicable disease across frontiers, particularly in regard to the movement of displaced populations conveyed by international maritime transport, the Contracting Parties will not delay any ship at any point of her voyage longer than is necessary for the medical examination of crew and passengers, for the disembarkation (if such is considered necessary) of persons suffering from communicable disease, and of their bedding and personal effects, and for the disinfection of the accommodation they occupied. The ship shall not be employed as a means of isolation of the sick, or of their contacts, unless such isolation can be effected without delay or unduly interfering with her movements."



## ARTICLE IX

The footnote to Article 25 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"In all cases where this Convention provides for surveillance, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except—

"(a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or

"(b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or

"(c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

"Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary."

## ARTICLE X

In Articles 35 (a), 36 (4), and 47 the words "200 meters" shall be deleted and the words "400 meters" shall be substituted.

## ARTICLE XI

To Article 40 the following shall be added:

"With a view to the elimination of Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) as an important step in the control of the spread of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties shall, in the light of their knowledge and experience of the control of the yellow fever vector, render and maintain free from Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) (a) ports and their surroundings in endemic areas, and (b) ports not situated in endemic areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease. They shall also use their best endeavors to secure that personnel employed in the handling of ship in ports in endemic areas and in ports specially exposed to risk shall be inoculated against yellow fever.

"The Contracting Parties agree that all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an inoculation certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International Form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

"Persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

"In place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the government of the country concerned, will be accepted."

## ARTICLE XII

In Article 41 (4) and (5), before the word "disinfected" the words "disinfected and" shall be inserted.

To Article 41 the following shall be added:

"The Contracting Parties will use their best endeavors to secure that ships trading with areas infected with typhus shall carry a sufficient quantity of an effective insecticide for the personal protection of the crew and passengers, and will give favorable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk."

## ARTICLE XIII

Article 42 (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccina-

tion followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship."

In Article 42 the following shall be inserted as the penultimate paragraph:

"For the purpose of this Article 'recent vaccination' shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction."

To Article 42 shall be added "Vaccination of such persons may be performed."

## ARTICLE XIV

In Article 43 after the word "crew" in the first paragraph shall be added the words "and passengers."

## ARTICLE XV

Article 49 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The Contracting Parties agree that bills of health and consular visas shall be abolished as soon as the conditions of hostilities permit the establishment of effective epidemiological communications. The Master of every foreign-going vessel approaching the first port in a territory shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall prepare and sign a Declaration of Health which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon, if one is carried, to be handed to the appropriate authority."

## ARTICLE XVI

To Article 57 the following shall be added:

"The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International Form of Declaration of Health and the International Forms of Certificates of Inoculation or Vaccination against cholera, typhus, and smallpox, respectively, annexed hereto."

"For the purposes of the present Convention the period of incubation is reckoned as 6 days in the case of plague, 5 days in the case of cholera, 6 days in the case of yellow fever, 12 days in the case of typhus, and 14 days in the case of smallpox."

## ARTICLE XVII

Article 58 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Observation may, if considered necessary, be enforced at land frontiers. Persons may be directed to the places which have been designated for frontier traffic, and sanitary stations, equipped in accordance with the terms of Article 22 of the 1926 Convention, shall be set up at such places. These places and the measures taken shall be notified immediately to the countries concerned and to UNRRA. Individuals who have been in contact with a person suffering from a disease referred to in Article 1 of the 1926 Convention, and their bedding and effects, may be subjected to the appropriate sanitary measures. In the case of persons suffering from a communicable disease not referred to in Article 1, the measures in force in the country of arrival shall be applied."

## ARTICLE XVIII

Article 63 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Railway carriages for mails or luggage and goods trains may not be detained at the frontier longer than is necessary to apply the necessary sanitary measures for the prevention of the entry of communicable diseases into the country concerned."

## ARTICLE XIX

To Article 65 the following shall be added:

"In framing regulations under this Article, the Contracting Parties will consult UNRRA and will inform UNRRA of the regulations and of the date of their entry into force."

<sup>1</sup> With regard to yellow fever see Article XI. Communicable disease not referred to in Article 1, the measures in force in the country of arrival shall be applied."

## ARTICLE XX

To Article 66 the following shall be added:

"In the application of Articles 58 to 66 inclusive of the 1926 Convention, as amended by the present Convention, to any persons coming within the category of 'displaced persons', the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to make such modifications as may be required by any special international arrangements under schemes to be organized by governments and by UNRRA for dealing with such persons."

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE XXI

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

## ARTICLE XXII

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1926 Convention, which as hereby amended remains in full force between the Contracting Parties, and whenever any provision of the 1926 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

## ARTICLE XXIII

After January 15, 1945 the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

## ARTICLE XXIV

Any Contracting Party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty, or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America, and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America.

## ARTICLE XXV

The Government of the United States of America shall give notice in writing to governments parties to the 1926 Convention and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notifications regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

## ARTICLE XXVI

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

(1) such Party shall become bound by a further convention amending or superseding the 1926 Convention, or

(2) the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force, whichever shall be the earlier.

## ARTICLE XXVII

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and shall be opened for signature at Washington on December 15, 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until January 15, 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is

signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1926 Convention.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their respective governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

For the French Republic:

ANDRÉ MAYER. January 5, 1945.

For Poland:

JAN CIECHANOWSKI. January 5, 1945.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

At the time of signing the present Convention I declare that my signature does not cover any of the territories referred to in Article Twenty-Four of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

HALIFAX. January 5, 1945.

For the United States of America (subject to ratification):

E R STETTINIUS JR. January 5, 1945.

For China:

J. HENG LIU. January 11, 1945.

For the Union of South Africa:

S. F. N. GIE. January 13, 1945.

For Egypt (with the following reservations):

1. That this signature does not affect in any way the relations of the Egyptian Government with the International Office of Public Health, Paris, or its obligations toward the Regional Office at Alexandria;

2. That this convention is subject to ratification by the Egyptian Parliament.

M HASSAN. January 15, 1945.

For Czechoslovakia (subject to ratification):

V. S. HURBAN. January 15, 1945.

For Canada (subject to ratification):

L B PEARSON. January 15, 1945.

For Cuba:

Esta Convención, previa la aprobación del Senado de la República, será ratificada por el Ejecutivo. [2]

GMO BELT. January 15, 1945.

For the Dominican Republic:

Con la reserva de que la República Dominicana no podrá ratificar esta Convención sin adherirse, al mismo tiempo, a las Convenciones de París y de La Haya, y que por virtud de disposiciones constitucionales de la República, estos procesos estarán subordinados a la previa sanción del Congreso Nacional. [2]

EMILIO G GODOY. January 15, 1945.

For Nicaragua:

GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA.

January 15, 1945.

For Peru (with the following reservations):

1. That this Convention is signed ad referendum;

2. That if the execution of the said Convention would not conform with the regulations contained in the Pan American Sanitary Code of Havana, Perú will give preference to the latter.

P. G. BELTRAN. January 15, 1945.

For Luxembourg:

HUGHES LE GALLAIS. January 15, 1945.

For Ecuador:

S. E. DURÁN-BALLÉN. January 15, 1945.

For Greece:

C. P. DIAMANTOPOULOS. January 15, 1945.

For Honduras:

JULIAN R. CÁCERES. January 15, 1945.

For Haiti:

J. THÉBAUD. January 15, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> [Translation: This Convention, after approval by the Senate of the Republic, shall be ratified by the Executive.]

<sup>3</sup> [Translation: With the reservation that the Dominican Republic will not be able to ratify this Convention without adhering, at the same time, to the Paris and Hague Conventions, and that by virtue of Constitutional principles of the Republic, these processes shall be subject to the prior approval of the National Congress.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Convention is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the Convention will be reported to the Senate.

The Convention was reported to the Senate without amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of (Executive B, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session) the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. (Putting the question.) Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, the resolution of ratification is agreed to, and the Convention is ratified.

# INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF 1944 MODIFYING THE CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF APRIL 12, 1933

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the Convention, Executive C (79th Cong., 1st sess.), the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933, which was signed for the United States of America, at Washington on January 5, 1945, which was read the second time, as follows:

## INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944—MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF APRIL 12, 1933

The Governments signatory hereto.

Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out effectively all of the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement; in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926; in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933; and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in accordance with Resolution No. 8 (2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its First Session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection;

Having agreed that, in regard to the American Republics, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the general coordinating sanitary agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation signed at The Hague on April 12, 1933 (hereinafter referred to as the 1933 Convention) in the light of the present-day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by air across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases;

Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1933 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1933 Convention shall be amended as follows:

### ARTICLE I

All references in the 1933 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

### ARTICLE II

The second paragraph of Article 1, subparagraph VI, shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The word surveillance means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and, in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may be specified, to the Health Office of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed."

### ARTICLE III

To Article 1 the following definitions shall be added:

"VIII. The term typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

"IX. An endemic yellow fever area is a region in which yellow fever exists in a form recognizable clinically, biologically, or pathologically.

"X. A valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate is one certifying that the bearer has been inoculated against yellow fever, with a vaccine and by a method approved by UNRRA, if there have elapsed:

"(1) More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of the inoculation.

"(2) Less than 4 years from the date of a re-inoculation performed within 4 years of the previous inoculation.

"(3) More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of re-inoculation performed after an interval of more than 4 years.

"XI. The term *Stegomyia* (*Aedes aegypti*) shall be deemed to include *Aedes aegypti* and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever."

### ARTICLE IV

Article 9 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(1) All passengers traveling by aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before arrival at the point of final disembarkation, or, if required, at any aerodrome where the journey is broken, complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health.

"(2) The Commander of an aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before the arrival of the aircraft at the first authorized aerodrome in the country of entry, complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health to be handed to the aerodrome authority on arrival, and may be required to produce certificates concerning sanitary measures which such Declaration states were undergone by the aircraft before departure or at stopping places in ap-



plication of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended.

"(3) Aircraft shall not be required to carry Bills of Health.

"(4) The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International Forms of Aircraft Declaration of Health, Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, and Certificates of Inoculation or Vaccination against cholera, typhus, and smallpox, respectively, annexed hereto.<sup>1</sup>

#### ARTICLE V

To Article 13 the following shall be added:  
"Further, the embarkation of persons who do not present adequate sanitary guarantees may be prohibited, until the sanitary measures—delousing, disinfection of clothing, etc., or any other measures that are, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, necessary to prevent the carriage of the disease by aircraft, have been carried out."

#### ARTICLE VI

To Article 16 after "sanitary measures" at the end of the first paragraph the words "including cleansing" shall be added.

#### ARTICLE VII

Article 20 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(1) Each Contracting Party shall immediately notify, by the most rapid means, the other Contracting Parties and UNRRA of:

"(a) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever discovered in its territory.

"(b) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever which occurs outside the limits of local areas already affected.

"(c) The existence of an epidemic of typhus or of smallpox.

"(2) Every notification prescribed above shall be accompanied, or very promptly followed, by detailed information as to:

"(a) The place where the disease has appeared.

"(b) The date of its appearance, its source, and its type (including reports of pathological examinations as soon as available).

"(c) The number of recognized cases and the number of deaths.

"(d) The extent of the local area or areas affected.

"(e) In the case of plague, the existence of that disease, or of an unusual mortality, among rodents (including reports of bacteriological examinations as soon as available).

"(f) In the case of cholera, the number of germ carriers when any have been discovered.

"(g) In the case of yellow fever, the presence and relative prevalence (index) of *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)*.

"(h) The measures taken.

"(3) Each Contracting Party shall, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in Article 18 of the 1933 Convention, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox, notify outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers and shall keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease.

"(4) In addition to the formal notification required by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above, the Contracting Parties shall, so far as possible, send to UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of other communicable diseases notified in their countries.

"(5) The Contracting Parties shall make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in any country of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are be-

ing taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers by aircraft.

"(6) The notifications contemplated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article are to be addressed to the diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to consular offices in the capital of the infected country and shall be held at the disposition of consular offices established in its territory.

"(7) These notifications shall also be addressed to UNRRA which shall communicate them immediately to all diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to the consulates in London or Washington as well as to the principal public health authorities of the participating countries. Those prescribed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be transmitted by telegraph or radio.

"(8) The appropriate health authority of each Contracting Party shall transmit to the sanitary and authorized aerodromes of its country or within its jurisdiction all information contained in the epidemiological notifications and communications received from UNRRA (and the regional bureaus with which it has made agreements for this purpose) in execution of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which may affect the exercise of sanitary control in those aerodromes.

"(9) In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfillment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers."

#### ARTICLE VIII

The second paragraph of Article 32 shall be deleted.

#### ARTICLE IX

In Article 34, paragraph (b), the following shall be inserted after sub-paragraph (3):

"(4) The Contracting Parties shall give favorable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk."

Sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article 34 shall be renumbered (5) and (6) respectively.

#### ARTICLE X

Article 35 (b) (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the aircraft."

The final paragraph of Article 35 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"For the purpose of this Article 'recent vaccination' shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction."

#### ARTICLE XI

Article 36 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The Contracting Parties agree:

"(1) That persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from yellow fever shall not be allowed to embark on aircraft on international flight.

"(2) That they will take all possible measures to establish the existence or non-existence of yellow fever within their territories. For this purpose, in territories where endemicity of yellow fever is suspected, in cases where the person dies within 10 days from the onset of any undiagnosed febrile illness, it is

important that a specimen of liver tissue be taken, if necessary by viscerotomy, for histopathological examination. In endemic areas a sample of blood for a yellow fever immunity test should, in addition, wherever possible, be taken from all persons suffering from an undiagnosed fever, and if the cause of the fever remains doubtful and the patient recovers, a second sample should be collected at the end of the third week from the onset of illness.

"(3) For the purpose of quarantine control, UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall define the boundaries of endemic yellow fever areas.

"(4) That they shall use their best endeavors to secure that all persons who are likely to land in an endemic yellow fever area shall be inoculated against yellow fever 10 days before arrival in the area and that, so long as such persons remains in the area, they shall be re-inoculated every 4 years.

"(5) (a) That inoculation against yellow fever shall be required for all regular staff employees and crews using authorized aerodromes situated in endemic yellow fever areas.

"(b) That in areas in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions permitting of its development, inoculation of such personnel is recommended.

"(6) That all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an Inoculation Certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International Form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

"(7) That persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

"(8) That in place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the government of the country concerned, will be accepted.

"(9) That any person not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall be considered to have been exposed to the risk of contracting yellow fever during the period of his stay in an endemic yellow fever area.

"(10) That UNRRA shall lay down standards with which yellow fever vaccine shall conform.

"(11) That they will make arrangements to test at frequent intervals the activity of the yellow fever immunizing vaccine in use in order to ensure that its immunizing properties are satisfactory, and for this purpose agree that UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall designate from time to time institutes which are approved for the carrying out of such tests."

#### ARTICLE XII

Article 38 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Notwithstanding Article 4 of the 1933 Convention, every aerodrome which receives aircraft to which the 1933 Convention as amended applies (Article 1, I, second paragraph) and which is situated in a region, that is to say, a part of a territory, in which yellow fever exists in a form clinically, biologically, or pathologically recognizable shall be made a sanitary aerodrome as defined in the 1933 Convention, and in addition, shall be:

<sup>1</sup> With regard to yellow fever see Article XI (6).

"(1) situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited center;"

"(2) provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes, and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;

"(3) provided with mosquito-proofed dwellings for the crews of the aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;

"(4) provided with a mosquito-proofed dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized.

"With a view to the elimination of insect vectors of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties will render and maintain free from such vectors (a) aerodromes and their surroundings in endemic yellow fever areas, and (b) aerodromes not situated in endemic yellow fever areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease.

"As an immediate precaution against the carriage of vectors of yellow fever, disinsection of aircraft shall be carried out at each aerodrome within an endemic yellow fever area, particularly on departure from the last aerodrome in an endemic yellow fever area.

"Health authorities in any territory within an endemic yellow fever area shall be at liberty to impose such quarantine restrictions against other territories within that area as may be authorized by the 1933 Convention as hereby amended. Detention of healthy passengers and crews not carrying valid inoculation Certificates shall not be carried out at the aerodrome of departure. They shall be permitted to depart, the necessary quarantine measures being carried out at the first aerodrome of arrival in an area at risk."

#### ARTICLE XIII

Articles 39 to 46 inclusive shall be deleted.<sup>3</sup>

#### ARTICLE XIV

Article 47 shall be deleted, and the following substituted:

"(1) In territories in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development:

"(a) authorized aerodromes shall conform to the requirements set forth in Article 38 of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended;

"(b) upon arrival at the first aerodrome of call aircraft which have proceeded from endemic yellow fever areas shall be disinfected.

"(2) All persons traveling by air from an endemic yellow fever area to one in which yellow fever does not exist but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development, shall be dealt with in the following manner, at the first stopping place in the latter area:

"(a) if they are in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate they shall be allowed to proceed without any quarantine restrictions with respect to yellow fever;

"(b) if they are not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, they may be isolated in properly screened

quarters until the certificate becomes valid or until 6 days have elapsed, whichever is the lesser.

"(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the Contracting Parties may (but only in the most exceptional cases) issue Certificates of Urgency to non-inoculated persons whose unobstructed passage is absolutely and immediately essential on grounds of high policy, certifying that a passage without hindrance to the bearer of the Certificate is urgently necessary.

"The precise form and method of issue of the Certificate and the nature of the certifying authority shall be a matter for arrangement and communication between governments concerned.

"The Contracting Parties undertake to grant unimpeded passage to bearers of such Certificates but the movements of such Certificate holders will, whenever possible, be restricted during stops on air routes to adequately screened quarters which will not be left except to re-enter the aircraft."

#### ARTICLE XV

The first line of Article 51 shall be altered to read "The following measures may be taken on arrival:"

#### ARTICLE XVI

Article 53 shall be deleted, and the following substituted:

"Persons who, on their arrival at an aerodrome, are considered, under the terms of Part III of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended, liable to surveillance<sup>4</sup> up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease, may nevertheless continue the voyage, on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of subsequent landing places and of the place of arrival by some method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodromes on the route.

"Persons who are liable to observations<sup>4</sup> under the terms of Article 26 of the 1933 Convention shall not be authorized, until the expiration of the period of incubation, to continue their voyage except, in the case of diseases other than yellow fever, with the approval of the sanitary authorities of the next stopping place."

#### ARTICLE XVII

The first paragraph of Article 54 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the sanitary authority of each aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft, in another sanitary aerodrome abroad or in the same country, and which are duly noted in the Aircraft Declaration of Health referred to in Article IV of the present Convention."

To Article 54 the following paragraph shall be added:

"In view of the special risk of conveying insect vectors of malaria and other diseases by aircraft on international flight, all such aircraft leaving affected areas will be disinfected. Notwithstanding the terms of Article 54 of the 1933 Convention as hereby

<sup>4</sup>In all cases where this Convention provides for surveillance, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except

(a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or

(b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or

(c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary.

amended, further disinsection of the aircraft on or before arrival may be required if there is reason to suspect the importation of insect vectors."

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

#### ARTICLE XIX

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1933 Convention, which as hereby amended remains in full force between the Contracting Parties, and whenever any provision of the 1933 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

#### ARTICLE XX

After January 15, 1945 the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

#### ARTICLE XXI

Any Contracting Party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty, or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America, and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE XXII

The Government of the United States of America shall give notice in writing to governments parties to the 1933 Convention and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notification regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

(1) such Party shall become bound by a further Convention amending or superseding the 1933 Convention, or

(2) the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force, whichever shall be the earlier.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and shall be opened for signature at Washington on December 15, 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until January 15, 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1933 Convention.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their re-

<sup>3</sup>For the purpose of mosquito control the perimeter of the aerodrome should be defined as the line enclosing the area containing the aerodrome buildings and any land used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft. A building-free zone of 400 meters should be maintained around the perimeter of all aerodromes on main air lines of communications within endemic yellow fever areas.

<sup>4</sup>In view of the deletion of Article 40, compliance with the requirements of Article 38 as amended shall no longer cause aerodromes situated in an endemic yellow fever area to be regarded as "antiamaril aerodromes" and separate local areas. Passengers landing at such aerodromes shall submit to the measures laid down in Article 38 as required.



spective governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

For the French Republic:

ANDRÉ MAYER. January 5, 1945.

For Poland:

JAN CIECHANOWSKI. January 5, 1945.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

At the time of signing the present Convention I declare that my signature does not cover any of the territories referred to in Article Twenty-One of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.

HALIFAX. January 5, 1945.

For the United States of America (subject to ratification):

E. R. STETTINIUS JR. January 5, 1945.

For China:

J. HENG LIU. January 11, 1945.

For the Union of South Africa:

S. F. N. GIE. January 13, 1945.

For Egypt (with the following reservations):

1. That this signature does not affect in any way the relations of the Egyptian Government with the International Office of Public Health, Paris, or its obligations toward the Regional Office at Alexandria.

2. That this convention is subject to ratification by the Egyptian Parliament.

M HASSAN. January 15, 1945.

For Canada (subject to ratification):

L B PEARSON. January 15, 1945.

For Cuba:

Esta Convención, previa la aprobación del Senado de la República, será ratificada por el Ejecutivo.<sup>5</sup>

GMO BELT. January 15, 1945.

For the Dominican Republic:

Con la reserva de que la República Dominicana no podrá ratificar esta Convención sin adherirse, al mismo tiempo, a las Convenciones de París y de La Haya, y que por virtud de disposiciones constitucionales de la República, estos procesos estarán subordinados a la previa sanción del Congreso Nacional.<sup>6</sup>

EMILIO G. GODOY. January 15, 1945.

For Bolivia (subject to ratification):

V. ANDRADE. January 15, 1945.

For Nicaragua:

GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA.

January 15, 1945.

For Peru (with the following reservations):

1. That this Convention is signed ad referendum;

2. That if the execution of the said Convention would not conform with the regulations contained in the Pan American Sanitary Code of Havana, Peru will give preference to the latter.

P. G. BELTRAN. January 15, 1945.

For Luxembourg:

HUGUES LE GALLAIS. January 15, 1945.

For Ecuador:

S. E. DURAN-BALLEN. January 15, 1945.

For Greece:

C. P. DIAMANTOPOULOS. January 15, 1945.

For Honduras:

JULIAN R. CÁCERES. January 15, 1945.

For Haiti:

J. THÉBAUD. January 15, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Convention is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. If there be no amendment

<sup>5</sup> [Translation: This Convention, after approval by the Senate of the Republic, shall be ratified by the Executive.]

<sup>6</sup> [Translation: With the reservation that the Dominican Republic will not be able to ratify this Convention without adhering, at the same time, to the Paris and Hague Conventions, and that by virtue of Constitutional principles of the Republic, these processes shall be subject to the prior approval of the National Congress.]

<sup>7</sup> [Translation: Subject to ratification.]

to be proposed, the Convention will be reported to the Senate.

The Convention was reported to the Senate without amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of (Executive C, 79th Cong., 1st sess.) the International Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. (Putting the question.)

Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, the resolution of ratification is agreed to, and the Convention is ratified.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, May 24, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 21, 1945:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado, now my personal representative to Denmark, with the rank of Minister, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

##### SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Laurence F. Arnold, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. (This nomination is submitted for the purpose of correcting the nominee's name as submitted to the Senate May 3, 1945, and confirmed May 17, 1945.)

##### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Ronald M. Holmes for appointment as an administrative officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. (Compensation for the position of administrative officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, will be at the rate of \$5,600 per annum.)

##### IN THE NAVY

Rear Admiral Harold B. Sallada to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years.

##### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 6th day of June 1945, in lieu of appointment as ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed:

Lee A. Kirstein

William C. Slack

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 21, 1945:

##### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term expiring 9 years after May 18, 1945.

##### SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Laurence F. Arnold to be a member of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. [A correction in name as previously nominated and confirmed.]

##### MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

Neal H. Callaghan to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Howell Cone to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

A. Raymond Raff to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

##### FOREIGN SERVICE

R. Henry Norweb to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba.

To be consuls of the United States of America:

Gordon H. Mattison George F. Scherer

Ivan B. White John C. Fuess

Harold Sims Howard Elting, Jr.

Theodore J. Hohenthal

To be consuls general of the United States of America:

Robert B. Macatee

Hiram A. Boucher

Harry E. Carlson

Charles W. Yost to be a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

John E. Peurifoy to be a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

Avra M. Warren to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul general of the United States of America.

To be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America:

William C. George

Robert K. Peyton

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE AS OF MAY 16, 1945

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

George Atcheson, Jr. Carol H. Foster

Herbert S. Bursley Hugh S. Fullerton

Selden Chapin Waldemar J. Gallman

Cecil M. P. Cross Raymond H. Geist

William E. DeCourcy George F. Kennan

Walter J. Donnelly Samuel Reber

William E. Dunn Howard K. Travers

Joseph Flack

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

William H. Beck Dayle C. McDonough

George H. Butler George R. Merrell

Edward S. Crocker 2d Paul G. Minneman

Howard Donovan John J. Muccio

Albert M. Doyle Jefferson Patterson

Curtis T. Everett Edwin A. Plitt

Samuel J. Fletcher Karl L. Rankin

Richard Ford Christian M. Rayndal

Homer S. Fox Lester L. Schnare

Julian F. Harrington George Tait

George C. Howard Angus Ward

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

Charles E. Bohlen W. Perry George

John M. Cabot Edward B. Lawson

Lewis Clark James W. Riddleberger

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

William H. Beach Leo J. Callahan

H. Merrell Benninghoff Vinton Chapin

David C. Berger Archie W. Childs

Richard F. Boyce Prescott Childs

John H. Bruins James Orr Denby

A. Bland Calder Hasell H. Dick

Walton C. Ferris  
Harold D. Finley  
C. Paul Fletcher  
Lynn W. Franklin  
Robert G. Glover  
Franklin C. Gowen  
Winthrop S. Greene  
William M. Gwynn  
Curtis C. Jordan  
Erwin P. Keeler

Gerald Keith  
C. Porter Kuykendall  
Charles W. Lewis, Jr.  
James P. Moffitt  
Walter H. Sholes  
Edward J. Sparks  
Paul C. Squire  
Maurice L. Stafford  
Alan N. Steyne  
Henry S. Waterman

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

James C. H. Bonbright  
Daniel M. Braddock  
Homer M. Byington  
Jr.  
Cavendish W. Cannon  
William P. Cochran, Jr.  
Gerald A. Drew  
Everett F. Drumright  
Elbridge Durbrow  
Cloyce K. Huston

Herve J. L'Heureux  
John H. Madonne  
James K. Penfield  
Guy W. Ray  
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.  
Edward T. Wallis  
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.  
Thomas C. Wasson

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Ware Adams  
LaVerne Baldwin  
Sidney A. Belovsky  
Burton Y. Berry  
James E. Brown, Jr.  
Sidney H. Browne  
J. Holbrook Chapman  
Augustus S. Chase  
DuWayne G. Clark  
William W. Corcoran  
Basil D. Dahl  
Robert F. Fernald  
Bernard Gottlieb  
Knowlton V. Hicks  
Malcolm P. Hooper  
John F. Huddleston

Perry N. Jester  
Kenneth C. Krentz  
John H. Lord  
Walter H. McKinney  
Dale W. Maher  
John H. Morgan  
Sidney E. O'Donoghue  
Nelson R. Park  
Walter S. Reineck  
Thomas H. Robinson  
William A. Smale  
Sheldon Thomas  
Edward G. Trueblood  
George P. Waller  
Carlos J. Warner

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Theodore C. Achilles  
Garret G. Ackerson  
Jr.  
John M. Allison  
Walworth Barbour  
Jacob D. Beam  
Max Waldo Bishop  
C. Burke Elbrick  
R. Horton Henry  
Heyward G. Hill  
J. Wesley Jones  
Charles F. Knox, Jr.  
Foy D. Kohler

Edward D. McLaughlin  
John J. Macdonald  
Edward Page, Jr.  
Avery F. Peterson  
John S. Service  
Henry E. Stebbins  
Francis Bowden Stevens  
Laurence W. Taylor  
William C. Trimble  
Robert F. Woodward  
James H. Wright

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

George Alexander  
Armstrong  
J. Kenly Bacon  
Barry T. Benson  
Ralph A. Boernstein  
Roy E. B. Bower  
Robert Y. Brown  
Robert L. Buell  
John S. Calvert  
Robert D. Coe  
Montgomery H. Colladay  
John Davies, Jr.  
Henry B. Day  
Edmund J. Dorsz  
John A. Embry  
Robert English  
John B. Faust  
Dorsey Fisher  
Wilson C. Flake  
Gerhard Gade  
Willard Galbraith  
James W. Gantenbein  
George M. Graves  
Bernard Gufler  
John N. Hamlin  
Randolph Harrison  
Thomas A. Hickok  
Frederick W. Hinke

Thomas S. Horn  
Morris N. Hughes  
J. Winsor Ives  
Henry P. Leverich  
Raymond P. Ludden  
Cecil B. Lyon  
Robert Mills McClintock  
Walter P. McConaughy  
Stewart E. McMillin  
Thomas J. Maleady  
Patrick Mallon  
Edward S. Maney  
Gerald A. Mokma  
John B. Ocheltree  
William L. Peck  
Troy L. Perkins  
Joseph P. Ragland  
R. Borden Reams  
Charles S. Reed 2d  
George W. Renchard  
John S. Richardson, Jr.  
Arthur R. Ringwalt  
Willard Quincy Stanton  
John F. Stone  
Tyler Thompson  
William Clarke Vyse  
Gilbert R. Willson  
Whitney Young

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

Edward Anderson  
E. Tomlin Bailey  
John Willard Carrigan  
Norris B. Chipman  
Herbert P. Fales  
Andrew B. Foster  
Norris S. Haselton  
L. Randolph Higgs  
John D. Jernegan  
George Lewis Jones, Jr.  
Andrew G. Lynch  
Edward P. Maffitt

Brewster H. Morris  
Walter W. Orebaugh  
J. Graham Parsons  
John C. Pool  
G. Frederick Reinhardt  
Arthur L. Richards  
Livingston Satterthwaite  
George F. Scherer  
Donald W. Smith  
Philip D. Sprouse  
Ivan B. White

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

R. Austin Acly  
Stephen E. Aguirre  
William K. Allshie  
Daniel V. Anderson  
John L. Bankhead  
Carl H. Boehringer  
Howard A. Bowman  
Reginald Bragonier, Jr.  
Glen W. Bruner  
Gordon L. Burke  
Richard W. Byrd  
Thomas S. Campen  
Carl E. Christopher-son  
David M. Clark  
Mulford A. Colebrook  
Glion Curtis, Jr.  
Sherburne Dillingham  
Howard Elting, Jr.  
James Espy  
Douglas Flood  
T. Muldrup Forsyth  
John L. Goshie  
Paul S. Guinn  
James E. Henderson  
Theodore J. Hohen-thal  
Phil H. Hubbard  
Richard S. Huestis  
Carlton Hurst  
Paul C. Hutton  
Douglas Jenkins, Jr.  
Beppo R. Johansen  
U. Alexis Johnson  
Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr.  
E. Allan Lightner, Jr.

F. Ridgway Lineaweaver  
Douglas MacArthur 2d  
Elbert G. Mathews  
Ernest de W. Mayer  
Miss Kathleen Molesworth  
Alton T. Murray  
Robert Newbegin  
Carmel Offie  
John Ordway  
John Peabody Palmer  
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.  
Archibald R. Randall  
Edward E. Rice  
W. Garland Richardson  
Halleck L. Rose  
John C. Shillock, Jr.  
Stanley G. Slavens  
Jule B. Smith  
William P. Snow  
Francis L. Spalding  
Carl W. Strom  
Robert M. Taylor  
Cyril L. F. Thiel  
Charles O. Thompson  
Jay Walker  
T. Elliot Well  
Roland Welch  
H. Bartlett Wells  
Arthur R. Williams  
Philip P. Williams  
Robert E. Wilson  
William P. Wright  
William E. Yuni

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

Charles R. Burrows  
Robert T. Cowan  
Leon L. Cowles

Edward A. Dow, Jr.  
Robert F. Hale  
Richard H. Post

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:

William Belton  
Niles W. Bond  
William O. Boswell  
Robert P. Chalker  
Thomas J. Cory  
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.  
Philip M. Davenport  
Richard H. Davis  
Arthur B. Emmons 3d  
Nicholas Feld  
William N. Fraleigh  
Fulton Freeman  
John Goodyear  
Robert Grinnell  
Theodore J. Hadraba  
Boies C. Hart, Jr.

Parker T. Hart  
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.  
Franklin Hawley  
George D. Henderson  
Martin J. Hillenbrand  
Outerbridge Horsey  
Francis C. Jordan  
Randolph A. Kidder  
William L. Krieg  
Joseph Falmer 2d  
David T. Ray  
Robert W. Rinden  
M. Robert Rutherford  
Robert C. Strong  
Alfred T. Wellborn

#### POSTMASTERS

##### ARIZONA

Herman J. Kiehlhorn, Williams.  
Iva W. Hedworth, Winkelman.

##### ILLINOIS

Albert E. Born, Jr., Bensenville.  
Margaret Barnett, Indianapolis.

##### TEXAS

Richard J. Meskill, Texas City.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, with pen-  
sive minds and penitent hearts, we call  
upon Thy great and holy name.

We pray that we may seek to be  
worthy comrades of all who are strug-  
gling so valiantly to preserve and per-  
petuate our national heritage. Enable  
us by Thy grace to carry on in the gal-  
lant spirit of those who did not fear  
or falter or fail and whom on this day  
are to be honored by a grateful Nation  
and lifted into the blessed sanctuary of  
everlasting remembrance.

Grant that we may never feel that  
this ideal of world peace, for which vast  
multitudes have given themselves so  
sacrificially, is merely an illusion and  
that it lies beyond the sphere of prac-  
tical realization. Take away those cyn-  
ical tempers of mind which seek to per-  
suade us that the Gospel of the Prince  
of Peace is too beautiful and fair to have  
been true in the past and too frail and  
fanciful to become true in our own day  
or in the future.

May we have the courage to believe  
that the prospects of its complete ful-  
fillment and final triumph are as glori-  
ous as the promises of the Lord God  
Omnipotent.

Humbly and confidently we offer our  
prayer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Fri-  
day, May 18, 1945, was read and ap-  
proved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the Presi-  
dent of the United States was communi-  
cated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of  
his secretaries, who also informed the  
House that on the following dates the  
President approved and signed bills of  
the House of the following titles:

On May 15, 1945:

H. R. 2992. An act to extend the provisions  
of the act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163,  
77th Cong.); and

H. R. 3070. An act to extend the provisions  
of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law  
884, 76th Cong.).

On May 16, 1945:

H. R. 3038. An act to amend section 409 of  
the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

#### RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I  
ask unanimous consent that it be in order  
for the Speaker to declare a recess at  
any time during the day, subject to the  
call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to  
the request of the gentleman from Mas-  
sachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares  
the House in recess until 2 o'clock this  
afternoon.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 min-  
utes p. m.) the House stood in recess  
until 2 o'clock.



JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND  
SENATE

At 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tempore and its Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House, the Chair appoints the following members of the committee to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber: The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]; the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber: The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

At 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

At 1 o'clock and 1 minute p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Technical Sgt. Jake William Lindsey, of Lucedale, Miss.

General Marshall and Sergeant Lindsey were escorted to the Clerk's desk.

At 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair presents the Chief of Staff, the General of the Armies, George C. Marshall.

General MARSHALL. I will read the citation:

Technical Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey, Sixteenth Infantry, led a platoon reduced to 6 of its original strength of 40 in the attack on an enemy position near Hamich, Germany, on the 16th of November, 1944.

His men had captured their objective and were digging in when counterattacked by a German infantry company and five tanks. Armed with a rifle and grenades, Sergeant Lindsey took position on the left and in advance of the remainder of his platoon and although exposed to heavy rifle, machine gun, and tank fire beat off repeated enemy attacks. Tanks moved to within 50 yards of him but were forced to withdraw because of his accurate rifle and grenade fire.

After driving off the tanks he knocked out two machine guns to his front. Although painfully wounded, he continued firing and throwing grenades until his ammunition was expended.

An enemy squad attempted to set up a machine gun 50 yards from him. Unmindful of his wounds and enemy fire he rushed these 8 German soldiers, single-handedly closed with them, killed 3 with his bayonet and captured 3. Two others escaped.

In his fearlessness, inspiring courage, and superb leadership, Sergeant Lindsey carried

on a brilliant defense of his platoon's hard-won ground, securing the position and inflicting heavy casualties on the numerically superior enemy.

[Applause, the Members standing during reading of citation.]

Thereupon the President of the United States bestowed the Congressional Medal of Honor on Technical Sgt. Jake William Lindsey.

The PRESIDENT of the United States. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress, we are assembled here today to confer the Nation's highest decoration on a young American soldier. It so happens that Technical Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey, of Lucedale, Miss., is the one hundredth infantryman to receive the Medal of Honor in this war for bravery above and beyond the call of duty. Through him we pay a grateful Nation's tribute to the courage of all our fighting men.

The history of this war is filled with countless acts of valor by our soldiers and sailors and marines under fire. Those who win the Medal of Honor have displayed the highest quality of courage.

We have heard in the citation what Sergeant Lindsey did. His inspiring deeds on the battlefield require no further praise from any man. They stand—with the deeds of the others on whom this decoration has been conferred—in the finest tradition of American heroism.

This medal, to repeat, is given for gallantry at the risk of life beyond the call of duty. No officer ordered Sergeant Lindsey to stand alone against a company of the enemy. No officer ordered him when wounded to engage eight Germans in hand-to-hand combat. Those decisions came from his own heart. They were a flash of the nobility which we like to think is a part of every American. They were the unselfish valor which can triumph over terrible odds. They were the very essence of victory.

Since the beginning of this war, 223 Medals of Honor have been awarded to members of the armed forces. Of these, 162 have gone to the Army, 33 to the Navy, 27 to the Marine Corps, and 1 to the Coast Guard. One hundred of the men so decorated have been infantrymen, and of them 50 died in performing the acts for which they were honored.

It seems fitting that in this symbolic ceremony we should honor an infantryman. There is little glamor in his service. He faces not only the enemy before him, but the cold and heat, the rain and snow, the dust and mud, which so often make his life miserable. These things he endures, and rises above them to such valorous deeds as those we celebrate today.

This is a proud and moving occasion for every American. It follows the complete victory of the Allied forces over a powerful enemy in Europe. It finds us striking devastating blows in the Pacific. We are preparing to strike them later in overwhelming force.

Before the battle against Japan is won, we shall have other men to honor—men whose deeds, like those we celebrate today, will have brought closer our inevitable victory.

I hope that every man and woman in our Nation today will reverently thank

God that we have produced such sons as these. With their high courage as inspiration, we cannot fail in the task we have set ourselves.

It is with gratitude and pride that as President of the United States, and in the name of the Congress, I have presented the Medal of Honor to Technical Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey. [Applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m., the President retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m., the members of the President's Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 1 o'clock and 14½ minutes p. m., the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Technical Sgt. Jake William Lindsey retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the Speaker announced that the joint session was dissolved.

Thereupon, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings had during the recess will be printed in the RECORD, and the President's message will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF  
THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1945.

The Honorable The SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of clause 4, rule III, of the House.

Respectfully yours,  
SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES—ALIEN PROPERTY  
CUSTODIAN REPORT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and with the accompanying report referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:  
I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, for the period beginning June 30, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1945.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 21, 24, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$56,844,196"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$262,885,000: *Provided*,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, before the period, insert ", as authorized by law"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18 and 19.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,  
WALTER C. PLOESER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

JOHN H. OVERTON,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,  
STYLES BRIDGES,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, and 3, relating to the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses":

Strike out the limitation proposed by the House of \$28,000 upon expenditures for payment of authorized claims of civilian employees of the Naval Establishment, as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$40,500,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$41,750,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strike out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision proposed by the House barring expenditures for compensation of persons who engage in the performance of conciliation or kindred services in fields under the cognizance of the Department of Labor.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the Naval War College: Appropriates \$175,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$156,269, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to naval training stations: Appropriate for the naval training stations, San Diego, Calif., Great Lakes, Ill., Lake Seneca, N. Y., and Port Deposit, Md., \$12,908,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$14,175,000, as proposed by the Senate, in conformity with the House proposal that the temporary training station at Seneca Lake, N. Y., be discontinued as such on or before October 1, 1945; and appropriate \$1,152,000 for the naval training station, Newport, R. I., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,036,800, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10, relating to the sub-appropriation "Libraries": Appropriates \$2,877,196, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Adjusts a total.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates an additional amount of \$180,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945 for "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy", pursuant to a Budget estimate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, relating to the appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy": Provide for setting up the "Transportation and recruiting" subhead as a separate appropriation, as proposed by the House, and appropriate for "Transportation and recruiting", as a separate appropriation, \$262,885,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$242,385,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20, relating to Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Includes specific provision for providing a field house at the Naval Academy, at a cost of \$1,500,000, chargeable to the amount in the bill proposed by the House for public works projects within the continental limits of the United States, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Makes the appropriation "Emergency construction", applying to ship construction, available until December 31, 1946, for expenditure only in liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1945, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate for the incurrence of traveling expenses in connection with the recruitment and placement of civilian personnel.

Amendment No. 23: Restores the House provision limiting to 17,000 the average number of all civil personnel in the Navy Department at the seat of Government, excluding the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25: Amend section 120 of the bill, dealing with allowances for quarters of personnel occupying emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, to conform with the provisions of current law, as proposed by the Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 2, RULE XX

Amendment No. 18, amending the text of the appropriation "Medical Department".

Amendment No. 19, relating to ownership of articles manufactured or produced by pa-

tients in naval hospitals incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,  
WALTER C. PLOESER,

*Statement of managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, the bill as passed by the House carried \$23,400,000,000 plus. As passed by the Senate it carried \$23,603,000,000 plus, or a Senate increase of \$203,373,735.

Of the Senate increase, \$180,000,000 is for the fiscal year 1945, for ordnance purposes, in pursuance of a supplemental estimate contained in House Document 144.

The remainder of the increase, namely, \$23,273,735 relates to a number of projects, but mostly is made of an increase under the head of "Transportation and recruiting."

Of such amount of increase, the Senate has receded from \$2,639,804.

The bill as we bring it from conference carries \$23,601,136,064.

Such sum is \$298,016,986 below the estimates, and it is \$4,932,703,237 less than appropriations thus far made for the current fiscal year.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if my colleague, the ranking member on the minority side, has some statement he wishes to make?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no statement to make at this time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 25, line 1, after the word "patients", insert the following: "when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHEPPARD moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "hospitals", in line 2, page 25, insert ", as provided by regulation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: On page 25, after line 3 insert the following:

"The appropriation 'Medical Department,' for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for the manufacture or production of products by patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities incident to their convalescence and rehabilitation, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of such items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the



Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2200) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law, title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### PRESERVING THE RESIDENCE FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 513) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the Second World War or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BARDEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do this to bring to the attention of the House the nature of this bill. The bill provides for the waiving of requirements as to the period of residence required before making application for citizenship in this country when a person leaves this country and goes to an Allied Nation and serves in the armed forces. There does not seem to be much question about the merits of that, and that would not be a bad hurdle, but the bill reads further:

or who during the Second World War departs from the United States for the purpose of taking employment in war work of any such country and does engage in such work shall, upon establishing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner—

And so forth. I think that is going rather far, especially in view of the fact that virtually every country on earth except Japan now has declared war on Germany. That throws the door wide open and presents a question that I certainly do not think should be passed on by this House by unanimous consent and without debate. There is too much question as to what is "war work" and how much "war work" the person did, and similar questions.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The full explanation is not that these aliens who are required to reside here for 5 years go into war work

in the other nations but that they serve the governments of these other nations in particular capacities, as technical experts, and so forth, and by so doing are contributing to the war effort.

Mr. BARDEN. I am sorry, but I do not get that impression from the bill. May I call the gentleman's attention to another thing. There are plenty of good reasons for the establishment of the 5-year period of residence in this country. I think a man ought to stay in this country long enough to become an American before we give him the privilege of being an American.

Mr. MASON. We all agree to that. This does not waive the 5-year requirement for anybody. It simply waives the 5-year requirement under certain conditions for an alien who has departed from this country in order to serve the armed forces of our allies or to serve the government of an Allied country in particular work.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; but the gentleman will readily admit that this waives the time that he is out of the country and gives him credit for it.

Mr. MASON. Yes. The bill states that the time he is absent while contributing to the war effort, either by serving in the armed forces or by serving one of our Allied Governments as an expert or in some other capacity, shall be credited to him.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman's words are more attractive than the bill. But I have to go by what is written in the bill. I am sure the gentleman is giving a good explanation, but I feel the language of the bill would not quite measure up to the gentleman's explanation.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I have a specific case in point, of a young man who had come to this country from Canada who was a flier. Of course, we did not permit aliens to join our Air Force. So as soon as he had received that notice, he immediately went to Canada and joined the Royal Canadian Air Force where he served for 2 years and was then discharged. He had taken out his first papers before he left here and, of course, wants to come back and become a full-fledged citizen now because his services have been dispensed with in the Royal Canadian Air Force. It is hoped that this bill can be passed so that a person in his position could become a citizen without having lost that time.

Mr. BARDEN. We all feel very kindly toward our neighbors the Canadians and probably feel they are our kind of folks and understand our customs, and so forth. It may not be altogether advisable at times to keep them waiting for 5 years. But, I think the gentleman would admit that as a general practice it is pretty sound to continue our present policy. We must pass laws based on the general rule rather than on exceptions. I feel very kindly about the particular case which the gentleman has explained but there are perhaps thousands or hundreds of thousands that would not be

quite so meritorious as the one to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope the bill can be brought up under a rule and then passed on by the House.

Mr. BARDEN. That would be the proper way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BARDEN, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. TRIMBLE, and Mr. CLEVENGER objected.

#### DISCONTINUING CERTAIN REPORTS NOW REQUIRED BY LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2504) to discontinue certain reports now required by law.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### FOURTH-CLASS MAIL MATTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2502) readjusting the rates of postage on fourth-class mail matter and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. Therefore, I think it ought to be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 386) to amend the law relating to the authority of certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make arrests without warrants in certain cases and to search vehicles within certain areas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am seriously of the opinion this bill should be considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. When we begin to waive the requirements of arrests and permit certain seizures without warrant and arrests without warrant, I think it is a matter that should be considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. As I recall, it was presented to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization by the Department of Justice, with the request that action be taken. It was a matter of great concern and immediate necessity.

Mr. BARDEN. Unquestionably it is a matter of great concern and a matter of great importance. But we must remember that while the Justice Department had the right to call this to our

attention, it is nevertheless our responsibility to legislate cautiously and when you begin to waive the requirements of a warrant in the matter of arrests and search and seizure, we are dealing with serious and dangerous subjects.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It involves only a question of immigrants, and I think the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization certainly had jurisdiction. Of course, if the gentleman wants to object, that is his privilege.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Regardless of whether it went to the Committee on Immigration, as I understand the subject matter, it should be considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I present that question to the House for its consideration. I do not propose to object to the bill. I simply want the House to know what is in the bill and for the membership to act on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

#### PAYMENT TO CERTAIN SIOUX INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 378), authorizing an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484), and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$101,630 for payment to certain individual Sioux Indians, their heirs, or devisees, in full settlement and satisfaction of their claims against the United States for personal property losses as found and determined by the Secretary of the Interior on November 4, 1944, pursuant to the Act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484): *Provided*, That the Secretary may make corrections in his findings to eliminate awards or such other modifications as he may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized and directed to determine what attorney or attorneys have rendered services of value on behalf of the said Indian claimants as a class, and to pay such attorney or attorneys the reasonable value of such services not to exceed 10 percent of the amount appropriated above, which payment shall be in full for all services rendered by such attorney or attorneys to said claimants.

Sec. 2. The Secretary, or his duly authorized representative, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, is authorized and directed to distribute the amounts awarded to said claimants and to ascertain the heirs or devisees of deceased claimants.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "eliminate", strike out "awards of such other modifications as he may deem necessary" and insert "or modify awards where overlapping or duplications exist."

Page 2, line 17, after the word "claimants", insert "in addition, an additional \$10,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated to be available until expended."

Sec. 3. Every claim or demand for payment of the individual awards made pursuant to said act of May 3, 1928, shall be forever barred unless such claim or demand shall be filed with the Office of Indian Affairs within 10 years after the date of the approval of this act. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause diligent investigation and inquiry to be made for the purpose of identifying all persons entitled to share in the distribution of any such award, including the heirs or devisees of deceased claimants. As soon as possible after the termination of the time allowed by this section, the Secretary shall certify to the Department of the Treasury the amounts of the individual awards made pursuant to said act of May 3, 1928, which remain unpaid by reason of no claim or demand having been filed, or by reason of the death of the claimant intestate and without heirs, or by reason of inability to identify any person entitled to receive distribution of the award. All amounts so certified shall revert to the United States and be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments offered by the committee were amendments recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his comment on the bill, which I placed in the Appendix of the RECORD on May 3, 1945, at page A2049. All the committee amendments are designed to meet those recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this legislation will be a real step toward justice for thousands of Sioux Indians who have waited 10, these many years, for settlement of the so-called pony claims. The act of May 3, 1928, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and determine the claims of individual Indians enrolled at various Sioux agencies for the loss of personal property and land allotments to which they were entitled. The land claims were adjudicated and settled under prior acts of the Congress. Also, some personal-property losses, but few of the so-called pony claims.

After I was first elected to Congress in 1936, at a meeting in Wamblee on the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Sioux called my attention to the large number of claims which had been disallowed, they said, without fair investigation or full consideration. They asked me to reintroduce a bill by my predecessor for a further investigation. That I did, but no action had been taken thereon when the Seventy-fifth Congress adjourned in 1938.

In the meantime, my study of the act of May 3, 1928, convinced me that its intent and direction had never been fully carried out. Thereupon, early in the Seventy-sixth Congress, I asked the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to review their action in the light of that belief, and I was happy to receive a letter under date of March 14, 1939, agreeing to a reexamination of the personal-property claims if additional evidence was submitted.

Thereupon, as the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of comment upon this bill, March 30, 1945, says, "Over a period of almost 5 years a thorough and exhaustive study of all available information and evidence gleaned from all sources was made." In that, the Secretary's

staff was aided by a representative of the Sioux Tribe, Maj. Ralph Hoyt Case, whose knowledge of evidence bearing on the claims was of great value.

It was found that an additional sum of \$101,630 should be awarded the claimants, chiefly for ponies taken by the military forces without compensation from Indians who were on reservations where they had been directed to go, and who were not engaged in hostile acts against the Government. The bill now approved by the House authorizes an appropriation to carry out the finding and award of this reinvestigation, made in response to my request. None of the individual claims are large but they mean a great deal to the individual claimants or their heirs.

Final passage of this bill and subsequent appropriation of the amount herein authorized will mean a measure of justice long delayed. This action of the House of Representatives today will be appreciated by the Sioux Indians of North and South Dakota.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2966), authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill came up 2 days ago, among other things, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] said, and I quote from page 4271 of the RECORD—

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, is this matter to be debated?

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, does the gentleman want the regular order? I am reserving the right to object. The gentleman may take me off the floor by demanding the regular order. I will assist the gentleman in his knowledge of parliamentary law. The gentleman made quite lengthy remarks 2 weeks ago and nobody tried to take him off his feet, but the gentleman has the right to do it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. No. It is not my purpose to take the gentleman off his feet, but I would like to know if something develops—

Mr. McCORMACK. I have yet to take any man off his feet in the 17 years I have been a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts has reserved the right to object. The gentleman from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, among other things, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] said, and I quote:

For 84 years this medal, under the law, could be awarded only to those who go far beyond their duty and perform extraordinary services at the risk of their lives in actual combat or conflict with the enemy.



He further said:

But I would not feel justified in changing this general law and breaking the precedents of 84 years—

And mark you the emphasis he had on "breaking the precedents"—

and thereby detracting from the honor of those who have won this medal through heroic achievement at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty in actual combat with the enemy.

I was very much impressed with what the gentleman said 2 weeks ago. I sat there, and I did not answer because I felt the gentleman was stating what he thought were the true circumstances. I am sure on that occasion the gentleman was expressing what he thought were the facts.

However, I have looked into the matter. Ever since the passage of the organic law in 1862, to which the gentleman referred, there have been a number of acts of Congress, some coming down to recent years, which certainly constitute a precedent.

For example, I have before me a copy of Public Statute 538 of the Sixty-ninth Congress, approved January 5, 1927:

The President of the United States is hereby authorized to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor—

The same language as is in my bill—to the said Richard E. Byrd for distinguishing himself conspicuously by courage and intrepidity at the risk of his life in demonstrating that it is possible for aircraft to travel in continuous flight from a now inhabited portion of the earth over the North Pole and return.

Certainly that was not in actual combat.

I have before me an item showing that on the same day another bill was approved by the then President carrying the same language with reference to Floyd Bennett, who accompanied Lieutenant Commander Byrd on that famous and historic trip.

I have here a bill approved December 14, 1927, conferring in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, United States Army Air Corps Reserves, for displaying heroic courage and skill as a navigator, at the risk of his life, by his nonstop flight in his plane, and so forth, from New York to Paris.

I have another bill here approved March 21, 1935, conferring a Medal of Honor in the name of Congress on Maj. Gen. Adolphus Washington Greeley, United States Army, retired, for his life of splendid public service begun on March 27, 1844, having enlisted as a private in the Army on July 26, 1861, and by successive promotions was commissioned a major general February 10, 1906, and retired, and so forth.

I assume the gentleman from Kentucky was a Member of this House or of the Senate when all these bills passed.

Again, for example, in 1867 a medal was presented to Cyrus W. Field after the organic act with reference to the Army was passed, a medal to be presented in the name of the people of the United States for laying the Atlantic cable.

On January 8, 1864, a Medal of Honor was awarded to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the gift of a steamship to the United States during the Civil War. And so on right down through a long list.

But these citations I have given are of bills passed within recent years conferring the Medal of Honor in the name of the Congress.

I have had called to my attention, however, that the word "Congressional" is used in the title of the bill. That was an oversight, because the body of the bill calls for a Medal of Honor; and if consideration of the bill is not objected to it is my attention to move to amend the title by striking out the word "Congressional" because its insertion was an oversight, something that was never intended; and, as I say, the body of the bill calls for a straight Medal of Honor in the name of the Congress, the same as these other bills.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I think the gentleman is quite correct in the list of names he read. It has always been my understanding that these medals justly awarded were awarded in the name of the Congress; that the bills called for a Medal of Honor by the Congress as distinguished from the Congressional Medal of Honor as so well exemplified in the beautiful exercises this afternoon.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; and I can assure my friend from Kentucky—and I have no personal conflict with him; I respect my friend very much; I was impressed with the sincerity of his position. If I did not answer him then it was because my remarks would of necessity have been somewhat different than they are today and I wanted to be sure of my evidence. I have therefore had a careful survey made—I made it myself—and the result is that I found plenty of precedent. I want to emphasize the fact that my very good friend who called my attention to the fact that the insertion of the word "Congressional" in the title of the bill was unintentional and that it is my purpose, and I will, if the bill is considered, move at the right time that the word "Congressional" be stricken from the title.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Then what the gentleman is seeking now to give the President is not what was given to this gallant young man this morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is the same kind of medal that was given to Lindbergh and these other distinguished men. Certainly I recognize the objection to the breaking of precedent, and there was no intention of doing that.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Has this recognition ever been awarded to any President before?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think so.

Mr. BREHM. Then it is breaking precedent, is it not?

Mr. McCORMACK. If you want to consider it a precedent in that respect.

Mr. BREHM. It is establishing a precedent?

Mr. McCORMACK. If in that connection the man to whom the medal is to be awarded was President, yes, but on the question of the Congress having conferred in the name of Congress a medal of honor, which seems to be the basic question, there is plenty of precedent.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I heartily agree with what the gentleman said as to the awarding of the medal and I may say further that a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee is now considering the question whether or not a similar medal should be awarded to Billy Mitchell, not for the fighting which General Mitchell did, but for the progress which he made and the influence he gave to the progress of aviation in the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to hear that because in a previous Congress I introduced a bill wiping out the court martial record of General Mitchell. I have read the life and history and court martial proceedings of General Mitchell and without entering into the critical stage I think as we look back, necessary, affirmative action should be taken which will enable that great American to take the place he properly occupies in the history of our country. I am glad the gentleman made that observation so that I could briefly express myself on this great American.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. If the gentleman will yield to me, the Congressional Medal of Honor, such as was awarded here this morning, has never been awarded to any soldier or sailor in the armed services except for combat service?

Mr. McCORMACK. My examination shows that the gentleman's statement is correct. These are special acts of Congress, and the bill is drafted along the lines I have referred to with the exception that the title did contain the word "Congressional." I will be frank and say that that particular fact was only called to my attention by a distinguished Member of the House today, and immediately I said that that was unintentional and at the proper time when the bill is considered today I shall make a motion to strike the word "Congressional" out of the title.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] withdraw his reservation of objection?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with interest to the distinguished majority leader, the

gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] for whom I have the kindest regards. I contend that my speech of a few days ago was absolutely correct in that under the law no one is entitled to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor unless such individual was in the armed services and at the risk of his life, went above and beyond the call of duty in actual combat with the enemy. That is the law and it has been the law for about 84 years. A very fine young man, Sgt. Jake W. Lindsey, of Mississippi, received the Congressional Medal of Honor here today at the hands of President Truman in joint session of the House and Senate, and we were told by the citation why he received it. It was for heroic action in actual combat with the enemy. He showed great heroism. He killed and captured about 25 Germans. He won his medal and it was awarded him under the law. How we were all thrilled.

I had occasion a few days ago when I spoke to refer to a young miner, Wilburn K. Ross, in my district, who had a wonderful record. He killed 40 Germans and wounded badly more than 18 more. Fifty-eight or more Germans piled up around his shallow fox hole. To this date, 221 others of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard in this war have earned and been awarded the Medal of Honor that belongs to our fighting men who go above and beyond the call of duty, risking their lives in combat with the enemy.

They do not get these medals by any special act of Congress. The commanding officer sees the individual soldier's performance. He must report it favorably, as I understand, to the area commander. Then a board which has been set up goes over the man's achievements for which a medal is sought, and must approve. Then it goes to the ranking officer of the entire operations, like General Eisenhower, say, in Europe, and be approved by him. Then it must come to the General Staff of the Army or Navy as the case may be, here in Washington. They must review and approve it. Then it goes to the Secretary of War, and he must review and approve. Then it goes to the President of the United States and he must approve and award the Medal of Honor. That is the way they get the Congressional Medal of Honor, and that is the way I want every Congressional Medal of Honor bestowed in this country.

#### ACTION APPROVED

I have never had so many favorable responses to anything I have ever said or done in the House or the Senate as I have received since objecting to granting the Medal of Honor to former President Roosevelt 2 weeks ago today. They came from Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and people from all walks of life and from all sections of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I include some excerpts from letters and telegrams which I have received.

#### Philadelphia:

Congratulations. Our great President does not wish to encroach on these young men who were slaughtered in war.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE VETERANS.

The men who died and their buddies stand with you. You are a man. God bless you.  
MARINE.

The National Tribune and the Stars and Stripes of Washington, D. C., express strong opposition to granting this medal.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy, Philadelphia:

As parents of three killed sons, we thank you for reserving to our heroes the only reward they get. God bless you.

Cheers for having the courage to stand up and block the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the late lamented Franklin D. Roosevelt. Thanks a million.

Boston Herald, May 6, 1945, Sunday editorial sent to me by Miss Susan G. Macomber.

Editorial commends my action and points out that bills have been introduced in behalf of Gen. William Mitchell and Ernie Pyle.

Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.:

You have no idea how proud I am of you for getting up and fighting the giving of a Medal of Honor to the late President. For many years thousands of us have fought to win it. It was not given to Lincoln.

Metropolitan News, Hartford, Conn., May 3, 1945:

We have no objection to anyone naming anything after our late President. It is only fitting that he receive the honor due him; but we do not believe the Medal of Honor should be awarded.

Colonel, San Antonio, Tex., expresses approval of my action. His son was killed on Corregidor in 1942.

Hon. James Gould, Andover, Mass., commends my action. He insists that this award should go to those who earn it in battle. But he also says that he appreciates the high quality of service in their particular fields of President Roosevelt and Ernie Pyle.

Mr. Belle P. Woolridge, Pittsburgh:

Permit me to heartily commend you on your recent action preventing the passage of a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Medal of Honor to the late President.

Harry Lataner, Vinton, Va.:

As a Democrat who voted for Roosevelt up to and including a fourth term, your action seems to me to be thoroughly reasoned and soundly American.

Florence Montgomery, Casey, Ill.:

I commend your action on the bill to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to President Roosevelt. You are to be congratulated on the stand you took. Thank you.

Terry Point, N. Y.:

Heartily approve your action regarding Medal of Honor.

Mrs. C. G. Snook, Troy, Ohio:

Approve your sane, sensible statement, also your courage.

M. O. Mafe, Boston:

I appreciate your courage in making a stand. Mr. Truman is making a good President.

H. M. Maybright, Boston:

I congratulate you on your stand.

Mrs. Edwin M. Luckenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Three cheers and a tiger for you. You had the courage of your convictions. My father received the Congressional Medal for three acts of bravery in the United States Army during the Civil War.

A. W. Priestley, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

It does my heart good to see that you are blocking the action on the bill to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to the late President.

M. S. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.:

We commend you warmly for your objection to the latest Congressional Medal award.

M. R. Inman, Chicago, Ill.:

I am very glad of your action. It should be awarded for real combat.

H. D. Kissinger, Kansas City, Mo.:

I approve heartily the sentiment expressed and object to the congressional award to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Thank God, at least one Congressman retains his equilibrium. More power to you.

Walter H. McKinney, Washington, D. C.:

Having a son who has just lost his right foot and part of his left hand on the Italian front, I find myself somewhat medal-conscious. Let us reserve the highest decoration of our land for those who have rendered service above and beyond the call of duty with the daily and hourly risk of their lives. To do otherwise would cheapen the medal.

James Lovatelli, New York City:

Your stand in opposing award of the Congressional Medal to Franklin Roosevelt meets with the approval of millions of citizens and especially veterans. I hope that more Congressmen will have your wisdom.

Senator W. C. Farmer, Albany, Ky.:

I want to very heartily commend you for your action.

Christian W. Correll, New York, N. Y.:

It is heartening to read in the newspaper today of your objection. It is encouraging to know that we still have men who can speak up and who are not fearful of criticism.

Ellis S. Smith, Ithaca, N. Y.:

I understand your proper objection. As a medal-winner in World War No. 1, I know how indiscriminate awards of the medal make it an empty honor. Let us keep the award on its present rare and deserved citation.

Reed P. Black, Johnson City, Tenn., Spanish War veteran:

I read with pride the speech you delivered before the House on H. R. 2966. We need more courageous, fearless, unafraid men like yourself.

T. J. Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio:

In my opinion your position is sound and merits the full support of every man who has received the Medal of Honor and of every man who has given his service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and every sound-thinking citizen. My sincere congratulations.

E. E. Maccrome:

I send a word of warm commendation for your stand against granting this Congressional Medal to the President. To give the Medal to persons who have not seen active duty or been in active combat would dilute its value and change its meaning.



F. B. Sherman, San Francisco:

President Roosevelt will doubtless rank as a great President. I agree with you that it would be most inappropriate to award the Congressional Medal to him posthumously.

Stuart H. Patton, Alhambra, Calif.:

I am a veteran of the Spanish War, also of World War No. 1. More power to you. Do all you can to prevent the crucifying of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Forrest Callico, Lancaster, Ky.:

It was with pleasure that I read of your opposition to the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to our late President. It takes moral courage, of which we see so little in this age.

William Davis, Crestline, Ohio:

I am sincerely thankful that you are one Congressman who has the guts to oppose the bill awarding the Medal of Honor to President Roosevelt.

Arthur Hines, Fort Benning, Ga.:

I agree with you heartily and am sure millions of others do. It makes me feel good to know that we still have men like you who have the courage to do what they think is right.

Mr. Richard Derby, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

I am so entirely in accord with you that I want to send you a few lines of congratulation on the courage you showed. It would seem to me that his friends are doing him a real disservice.

C. F. Huebotter, Long Beach, Calif.:

Out of respect for the Congressional Medal of Honorees, stand by your honorable position and hold the line on eligibility.

W. G. Phelps, Somerset, Ky.:

We need more men like you.

E. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Permit me to heartily commend you for your recent action.

Miss Florence Cummings, Housatonic, Mass.:

Thank you for your action re medal.

M. T. Sculler, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Allow me to heartily commend you re medal Ernie Pyle and the late President Roosevelt.

Henry Bryant, Waukesha, Wis.:

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for your courage. Indeed it takes courage to stand up and express your convictions as you did.

E. S. Walter, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.:

Congratulations on your stand. I have had two very personal letters from the late President. I wish to say in all sincerity you sound like a fellow who has the courage of his convictions—and I don't mean maybe.

F. Churchill, New York:

I want to congratulate you on taking your stand. I am glad you had the courage of your convictions. Your reason is well taken and I hope you will not weaken.

Dr. S. K. Faucett, Philadelphia:

Why not issue a commemorative half dollar in memory of F. D. R. and in that way everyone could share in it rather than a medal of the favored few.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The President of the United States is a civilian under the Constitution. He has never

been a member of our armed forces. He cannot, under the law, wear the uniform of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Forces, or the Coast Guard. He is a civilian. In granting honors, the President should be treated as a civilian.

There are many ways in which you can honor the President of the United States in his field of endeavor as a civilian, as a statesman, and in many other respects. In many of these letters received from Democrats they stated, "We voted for Mr. Roosevelt four times, but we are against him having this Congressional Medal of Honor." It cannot be done for the late President without disturbing the integrity of the Congressional Medal of Honor which under the law must go to members of the armed forces.

May I say to the distinguished Majority Leader that I think Congress should pass a general law whereby men who have achieved great success in statesmanship, medicine, surgery, in matters pertaining to invention, industry, and exploration aiding our war effort and in services to this country and the world, the Ernie Pyles and others, may receive proper recognition for their wonderful services. I would support a measure like that. Then we would not have this question coming up when men, like Commander Byrd, Lindbergh, and others who have rendered great services to our country although they were not in the armed services and not in actual combat. Colonel Lindbergh of the Air Forces got a medal, and it squints at this medal of honor, but he was not entitled to that under the law. That should be given only to those who in combat with the enemy risk their lives above and beyond the call of duty.

We have so many great American men and women who achieve so much in peacetime and have been such a wonderful blessing to this country and to the world in peacetime in their endeavors that I should like to see a law passed under which they might be recognized, as well as those in our armed forces, having a board to pass on their claims. It is wonderful to die for our country but I think the day is coming when we want to impress the fact that it is also a fine thing to live for our country and help achieve in the paths of peace.

I wonder if my distinguished friend from Massachusetts would be willing to write into this bill an amendment that would award a medal to President Roosevelt as a civilian. He was a civilian, and what he achieved was as a civilian. Why not say so, and take away this disturbing thought expressed, by servicemen, their wives, widows, parents, to me from practically every State in the Union, who charge we are trying to weaken and destroy the integrity of this great medal?

Only today a colonel called me up from the Walter Reed hospital. He had his arm torn off in Europe. He said, "I thank you, Mr. ROBSION." He also said, "All a certain man over in Hawaii did was to carry powder. He received no wound at all, but he had enough influence to get the Purple Heart." I think one of the committees of the House is investigat-

ing the granting of the Purple Heart to those who do not come under the law.

Let us confer these priceless medals, these honors, only on those who fight the enemy and win our victories, and let this priceless decoration be a beacon light to our fighting men.

This is not political. I never was more sincere or more dead in earnest than I am about preserving all the decorations, medals and honors granted by law to our defenders.

A gentleman on the radio last night said I did not know about George Cohan getting this medal of honor. Yes, I know about George Cohan's getting a medal, but it was not a Congressional Medal of Honor. The act granting him a medal clearly shows it was not the Medal of Honor.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are several bills of this character that contain the same language as my bill, "In the name of Congress."

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yes, but George Cohan's was not the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not mention the Cohan bill because the language of the Cohan bill is different from this. It was an act of Congress, however. I have quoted bills in recent years where the language is identical with this. I may say that when, what I will admit was a mistake, was called to my attention by a distinguished Member, at whom I am looking now, and I am indebted to him for doing it, I immediately saw the word "Congressional" in the title, and I am prepared to offer an amendment to strike out that word if the bill reaches the stage of amendment.

On the question of civilians, everybody knows that the President of the United States is a civilian, but the title of Commander in Chief is a constitutional title. The Constitution provides that the President in time of war is the Commander in Chief. Certainly the term "Commander in Chief" in the bill is consistent with the Constitution because that term is a part of the Constitution. Everybody who knows our history understands that while whoever is President in wartime is Commander in Chief by reason of the express provision of the Constitution, he is also a civilian.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But as a civilian, he is not a member of our armed forces.

The Constitution also provides that the military is subordinate to the civil authority. While the President is Commander in Chief, he still is a civilian officer of the United States and not a military officer.

Mr. McCORMACK. I concede that. So far as the record is concerned, the gentleman ought to be satisfied with that. The statement here "Commander in Chief" certainly is a statement which is consistent with the office established by the Constitution.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That is right. I thank the majority leader for his admission the President is a civilian official. On line 5, if it says, "That the President of the United States is authorized to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to

the late Franklin D. Roosevelt as a civilian," "As a civilian"—I can see no objection to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no necessity of that language being there because everybody knows the President of the United States is a civilian.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. A lot of folks do not know it. This resolution attempts to give him a medal that belongs under the law to our soldiers and sailors.

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, well, certainly the insertion of that language is unnecessary because I will admit he is a civilian. Everybody knows or ought to know that the President of the United States is a civilian. The insertion of those words there is unnecessary.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Let us put it this way then. This medal is granted to the President as a civilian; is it not?

Mr. McCORMACK. To the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, who is a civilian. Naturally, he is a civilian.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. He is a civilian. Anything he has done as President is done as a civilian. Now, aside from the particular language, I want to understand the situation. Therefore, it has no relation whatsoever and does not transgress in any respect on the law granting the Congressional Medal of Honor?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman brought that up because those are given as the result of the organic law. Congress, instead of passing a specific bill in each case, has passed an organic act. These awards are granted as a result of specific acts of Congress. I think that is clear. That ought to satisfy my friend.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. My recollection is that the statute makes no reference to the "Congressional Medal of Honor." It merely provides that the President may, in the name of Congress, present the Medal of Honor to a member of the armed forces who distinguishes himself on the field of battle in actual conflict with the enemy. The statute does not describe this medal as the Congressional Medal of Honor. That is the common term for it, but it is not the legal name of it. Since the act before us authorizes the awarding of a Medal of Honor, we are providing for the identical medal that the President gave to the heroic Sergeant Lindsey here today. It is the same thing. What we have done, according to my recollection, on several occasions in the past, is to authorize the mint or the Secretary of the Treasury to design and strike off a special medal to honor in a very high degree some of our great citizens for distinguished accomplishments of, or services as, civilians.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman bear in mind the remarks I made a few minutes ago?

Mr. HANCOCK. Yes; and if we gave the Medal of Honor to Byrd and Lindbergh we made a mistake because I think we all want to preserve the distinctive character of the Medal of Honor. It is

a soldier's medal and ought never be anything else.

Mr. McCORMACK. The fact remains that these acts have been passed by Congress and the language, so far as the name "Medal of Honor" is concerned, is identical with the bill pending before the House.

Mr. HANCOCK. I do not think we should have done it.

I know I personally have objected several times to such bills. I remember very well that the similar bills have been objected to by others. The gentleman from Massachusetts was here—he and I came to Congress in the same year.

Mr. McCORMACK. One was passed in 1935.

Mr. HANCOCK. Objection was made on the floor to such a bill to honor the late beloved Will Rogers. A bill was introduced to award the medal to J. Edgar Hoover. We killed that in Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And Ernie Pyle might be included also.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] informs the House that the bill, as amended, does not award a serviceman's Medal of Honor.

Mr. HANCOCK. And Ernie Pyle and various others. Let us pay them every honor possible, but let us preserve the integrity, dignity, and distinctive character of the Medal of Honor. It is a military decoration, the highest honor any member of the armed forces can win.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. May I say in peacetime Congress did get away from the fundamental principle, more or less, but this is wartime. I will confess I never made a careful study of the Medal of Honor and its implications until we had two young men from my own district awarded the medal and I have been looking into the law and how it is earned and I realize what a wonderful honor it is, and I am very anxious that its dignity, integrity, and distinctive character be preserved. It is very precious. It has been sanctified by the blood and heroism of our brave defenders. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] keeps insisting the medal proposed for President Roosevelt is not the same kind of medal awarded today to Sergeant Lindsey, and other war heroes.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I wonder if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] would not agree to this language. I think it would clear up the situation and allow this measure to be passed. Instead of inserting "Commander in Chief" or instead of inserting the word "civilian," just leave out both "civilian" and "Commander in Chief." The bill would read:

In recognition of his peerless leadership, his heroic courage as a pioneer of new frontiers of freedom, his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country.

That removes the language "Commander in Chief" and also obviates the necessity of inserting the word "civilian."

It does everything you ask to be done, and takes it out of the class of this distinguished sergeant who was here today and puts it back in the class of Admiral Byrd and the man who laid the cable and all those men about whom the gentleman read.

Mr. McCORMACK. It seems to me the bill is brief and concise and it is non-controversial. It does seem to me, however, that where it says down below "the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in recognition of his fearless leadership, his heroic courage as a pioneer of new frontiers of freedom, his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country," that the "service of his country" would include all, and that he is both President and Commander in Chief.

Mr. JENKINS. Just leave out "Commander in Chief."

Mr. McCORMACK. Personally I think the language in the bill includes that.

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. McCORMACK. And he is referred to as President up above.

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And take out the word "Congressional."

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, that is going out anyway.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Of course, my colleagues know I have not always agreed with some of the policies of President Roosevelt in his lifetime. I have not changed my mind. I regret exceedingly that the President could not have lived out the term for which he was elected.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want the RECORD to show the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] that the language down below includes that anyway.

Mr. JENKINS. Exactly.

Mr. McCORMACK. It includes not only Commander in Chief but the language is broad enough to include the late President in his capacity as President of the United States. I think the suggestion is a good one, which I am glad to adopt, and I shall make such a motion myself.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] strikes out the words "Congressional" and "Commander in Chief." This in my opinion would make it a civilian medal to President Roosevelt and does not conflict with Congressional Medal awarded to members of our armed forces.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Just for the benefit of the distinguished majority leader, this bill as drawn provides for a medal of honor. I wonder if it would not be entirely proper to distinguish this as a special medal of honor for a civilian, rather than to permit it to stand as it now is, "a medal of honor in the name of Congress." It is my desire that any medal of honor awarded to any civilian be entirely distinguished from the medal of honor, known as the Congressional



Medal of Honor, which is now awarded for combat duty, by our soldiers, and for valor beyond the call of duty. Will the gentleman accept that suggestion as an amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. I would gladly accept that amendment, because then we are conferring even more honor on the late President Roosevelt. I gladly accept that, a special medal of honor, because then it is even stronger than my bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Well, let us not make these changes until we see where we are going. I want merely to preserve the medal of honor for our fighting men.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. I am not objecting to this legislation but I would like to make some remarks on the subject of memorials.

Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to make these remarks for fear there will be some who intentionally or otherwise might put a different construction on my remarks from that which is honestly intended.

In the first place, there has been much propaganda put out during recent years which had as its objective to smear and catalogue as Roosevelt haters anyone who dared, even minutely, to differ with any of the policies of our late President. I have differed at times with some of the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, but I believe the RECORD will show that my criticism was directed more toward the methods employed in attempting to put those policies into operation and the administration of those policies rather than a direct attack upon the ideals which motivated those policies. I have never by word or deed on the floor of this House attacked our late President as an individual. Personally I feel that it is an indication of extreme weakness for anyone to resort to personalities in an attempt to win a debate.

The problems facing our Nation today are of such tremendous importance to the future life of the entire world that I hope no one will accuse me of resorting to personalities in these remarks.

I have no intention of entering into any discussion as to whether our Republic has advanced or been retarded during Mr. Roosevelt's 12 consecutive years in office. Historians are already in violent disagreement regarding this question and that disagreement will continue as long as historians live.

I do know that no man ever occupied the White House who was more reverently loved and violently hated at one and the same time than Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The closeness of the popular vote cast in the last general election—25,000,000 for and 23,000,000 against—indicates how evenly divided the American people were on Mr. Roosevelt. It would therefore serve no useful purpose to debate an issue on which the American people were so closely divided by popular vote as they were on Mr. Roosevelt. Those who believe that he was the savior of mankind will continue to believe it, while those who believe that he was instrumental in creating disunity in our Republic will

continue to believe that. Each side can advance plausible arguments to prove their point, but in the final analysis each will still believe what he wants to believe. Time alone will provide the true answer to this question.

Now, with that as a background, I would like to discuss the thought which I have in mind regarding the creation of a national memorial.

It seems to me, therefore, that a study of the data relating to national monuments is apropos at this time:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Died December 14, 1799. On January 31, 1848, a joint resolution authorized the Washington National Monument Society to erect a monument on public grounds in the city of Washington. This was 49 years after the death of Washington.

On February 26, 1859, the Washington National Monument Society was incorporated. This was 60 years after Washington's death.

On August 2, 1876, Congress appropriated the first \$200,000 to continue construction of Washington's Monument. This was 77 years after Washington's death.

The Monument was completed on December 6, 1884, dedicated February 21, 1885, and opened to the public October 9, 1888.

In other words, 89 years elapsed after Washington's death before a national monument was finally completed to his memory.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Jefferson died July 4, 1826. On June 26, 1934, a joint resolution authorizing the creation of a commission to provide for a permanent memorial building was passed by Congress. This was 108 years after Jefferson's death.

On December 15, 1938, ground-breaking ceremonies were held. This was 112 years after his death.

On November 15, 1939, the cornerstone was laid. This was 113 years after his death.

On April 13, 1943, the monument was dedicated. You see, therefore, that 117 years elapsed after Jefferson's death before a monument was completed to his memory.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lincoln died April 15, 1865. On March 29, 1867, 2 years after his death, incorporation of the Lincoln Monument Association was enacted by Congress, but because of political difficulties plans of this association fell through.

On February 9, 1911, the Lincoln Memorial Commission was created to secure plans for a monument or a memorial. This was 46 years after Lincoln's death.

On February 12, 1915, the cornerstone was laid. This was 50 years after his death.

On May 30, 1922, the monument was dedicated. Here we see that 57 years elapsed after Lincoln's death before a monument was erected to his memory.

Now the point I want to make is that time is the great leveler—the great stabilizer.

The works and deeds of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln stood the test of

time. All of these men were criticized, and actually damned by some, in their day. Others felt that they were immortal men. All knew then, just as all know now, that time alone will determine whether or not a man will go down in history as one of the truly great.

I feel that it would be tragic not only to America but also to the memory of Mr. Roosevelt to attempt now during the hysteria of war, and during the conflicting emotions which the American people have regarding this man, to pass a resolution creating a National Monument to his memory.

By their works ye shall know them—and I feel certain that Mr. Roosevelt would much prefer that his case be received and dealt with by Father Time than he would to have some of his admirers attempt to force his greatness upon our Republic.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. History will determine the place of President Roosevelt in the country and in the world.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. HANCOCK. I would like to get this point clear. I know the gentleman has given careful scrutiny to the statute. Am I not right in saying that when we authorize the presentation of a Medal of Honor, capitalizing the words "Medal" and "Honor," in the name of Congress, we are authorizing the granting of what is known in common parlance as the Congressional Medal of Honor?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I believe that is substantially the language used in the statute and the general law, but this resolution has or will be amended as agreed to by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the author of this bill. He and others agree that President Roosevelt was a civilian officer. He was never a member of our armed forces, and the medal to be granted by this bill is not the same kind of medal granted under the law to our servicemen who showed great courage and risked their lives above and beyond the call of duty in actual combat or conflict with the enemy. President Roosevelt never was in actual combat or conflict with the enemy and, of course, he could not secure the soldiers' and sailors' medal of honor.

I said in my speech on this subject on Monday, May 7, that in view of the fact that President Roosevelt had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of the great State of New York, and elected President of the United States four terms, and had other honors conferred upon him, the medal that Congress might confer upon him would have very little meaning. In fact, if it should be claimed that Congress was attempting to give him the same Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to our soldiers and sailors, it would detract from his honors rather than add to them. His record has been made. Historians and the American people in years to come and when more detached from the acts and records of the late lamented President will determine his place in history. This was true of Washington, Jefferson,

Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, "Teddy" Roosevelt, Wilson, Coolidge, and others. What we say and do in this resolution will have very little bearing on the verdict of history or mankind.

According to my investigations, such a resolution was never introduced or acted upon in Congress in behalf of Washington, Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, McKinley, or Teddy Roosevelt. All of these men won honors on the battlefield except Jefferson. William Henry Harrison died in office, and so did President Zachary Taylor. Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, and William McKinley all were assassinated while in office in line of duty, and each of them had been soldiers and had worn their country's uniform.

It is claimed that President Wilson lost his life because of the great burden and worries of the Presidential office. I have failed to find where any bill was passed by Congress granting the medal of honor to any American President, and our good friend the Democratic leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] states that he knows of no such action taken on behalf of any of our Presidents heretofore. If President Roosevelt should secure any sort of medal it would have to be by a special act of Congress. Literally thousands of special bills were passed during his terms of office for veterans and their dependents, and it is generally stated that he vetoed them all on the basis that he was opposed to showing partiality to a few thousand veterans who might be able to secure special acts as against the many other veterans and their dependents who had to stand or fall under the general law. I am wondering if President Roosevelt was living, if he would favor any special bill, as is being proposed here in Congress for himself. Would he want to secure a medal by special act of Congress when many other men have achieved on the battlefield but are denied the medal because they do not meet the requirements of the general law? One of the reasons assigned by President Roosevelt for vetoing the bonus bill was that those who entered the armed services were performing their duty to their country, and there was little difference between those who remained at home and worked. We know that President Roosevelt could not secure a medal of honor under any general law that Congress has passed in all the years of its history.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in recognition of his peerless leadership as Commander in Chief, his heroic courage as a pioneer of new frontiers of freedom, his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country, and his everlasting contribution to the cause of world peace.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 1, line 4, before the word "Medal", insert the word "Special."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the words "as Commander in Chief."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "Congressional" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Special."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill as amended be read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Special Medal of Honor to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President of the United States is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Special Medal of Honor to the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in recognition of his peerless leadership, his heroic courage as a pioneer of new frontiers of freedom, his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country, and his everlasting contribution to the cause of world peace.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Special Medal of Honor to Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

#### AMENDING SECTION 342 (b) OF THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940, WAIVING CERTAIN FEES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 391) to amend section 342 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is one of those bills which tries to state that the war started September 1, 1939, as far as the United States is concerned.

I have previously given notice that I would object to that provision in any legislation.

If any member of the Committee on Immigration is present who can accept an amendment to strike out September 1, 1939, and insert in lieu thereof "After September 16, 1940," which is the date of the draft, I will be glad to offer such an amendment and withdraw my objection to the passage of the bill. It would change the wording to make it coincident with the draft.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the committee as a committee has no objection to the amendment the gentleman wishes to offer setting the regular time for the beginning of this war as far as America is concerned. Inasmuch as we accepted a similar amendment in connection with another bill I would say the committee would gladly accept it.

Mr. KEAN. I may say to the gentleman that I am not in my amendment stating that the war commenced on the

date of the draft, but that this act becomes effective as of that date, which I believe is September 16, 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection (b) of section 342 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1161; 8 U. S. C. 742) is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph at the end thereof:

"Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, no fee shall be charged or collected for an application for a declaration of intention in lieu of a declaration alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed or for an application for a certificate of naturalization in lieu of a certificate alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, submitted by a person who was a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 20, 1898, and before July 5, 1902; or at any time after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918; or who served on the Mexican border as a member of the Regular Army or National Guard between June 1916 and April 1917; or who has served or hereafter serves in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, which, for the purpose of this proviso, shall be deemed to have commenced on September 1, 1939, and to have continued until the termination of hostilities; and who was not at any time during such period or thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions, who was not a conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, or who was not at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from such military or naval forces on account of alienage."

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 9, after the words "United States", strike out "during the present war, which for the purposes of this proviso shall be deemed to have commenced on September 1, 1939, and to have continued until the termination of hostilities" and insert in lieu thereof: "after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of hostilities in the present war."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CERTAIN NATIVES AND INHABITANTS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 712) relating to the status of certain natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a statement as to what this bill is all about?

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the status of various natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands.

The section of the law which is to be amended declares the classes of persons referred to in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d) to be citizens of the United States. Subdivision (e) will declare an additional class of persons to be citizens, said class being the natives of the Virgin Islands who on the effective date of this subdivision (e) are residing in the con-



tinental United States or any territory or insular possession of the United States and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign country, regardless of their place of residence on January 17, 1917.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT TO SECTION 28 (C) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 390) to amend section 28 (C) of the Immigration Act of 1924.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### EXEMPTING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF CRIMINAL CODE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2951, to exempt certain members of the Economic Stabilization Board from certain provisions of the Criminal Code.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire as to the purpose of this bill?

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman that this is one of probably a dozen or more similar bills already enacted into law during the present session of Congress and applies only to those persons who are serving without compensation. It provides they shall not be covered by the criminal and other provisions of two certain sections of the code. They are very anxious to get this legislation through.

Mr. KEEFE. If that is the explanation and we all understand what it is, that is all I want. I understand, then, this simply waives the provisions of law as applied to the members of the Economic Stabilization Board who are serving without pay but who, if they dealt with the Government in connection with their business, might be subjected to the penal provisions of the law?

Mr. WEAVER. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. We are removing them from the coverage of this penal provision in order to obtain their services on this economic board?

Mr. WEAVER. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Then I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That nothing contained in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203) shall be deemed to apply to any person because he has heretofore been or may hereafter be appointed by the President to the Economic Stabilization Board provided for by title I, section 2 of Executive Order 9250, issued October 3, 1942, as a representative of labor, management, farmers, or the public.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 688) amending the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill, H. R. 688, now before the House on the Consent Calendar was passed over by unanimous consent at my instance on March 7, 1945. The existing law which H. R. 688 would amend provides for adhering membership of the United States Government in the Inter-American Statistical Institute, which is an autonomous organization; that is, its status is independent of the control of the Government, which contributes to its support, with the following limitation in the present law. The first proviso reads:

*Provided,* That the share of the United States each year after the second year shall not exceed 50 percent of the total contribution made for the same purposes by all adhering member governments during the year preceding the one for which payment is made.

According to the first proviso in existing law, I have made a tabulation which I would like to put in the Record, showing the population of each adhering member figured at the rate of 20 cents per 1,000 and the total amount contributed to the Inter-American Statistical Institute is the sum of \$51,515.

Adhering members (countries)	Population	Contribution at 20 cents per 1,000 population
Dominican Republic.....	1,768,000	\$253.60
Bolivia.....	3,423,000	685.20
Mexico.....	19,473,741	3,894.60
Costa Rica.....	656,129	131.20
United States.....	130,000,000	26,000.00
Brazil.....	41,356,605	8,271.00
Peru.....	7,023,111	1,404.60
Panama.....	635,836	127.16
Canada.....	11,506,655	2,301.20
Colombia.....	9,523,200	1,904.60
Cuba.....	4,199,952	839.80
Argentina.....	13,518,239	2,703.60
El Salvador.....	1,829,816	365.80
Ecuador.....	3,085,000	617.10
Chile.....	5,782,000	1,156.40
Venezuela.....	3,839,747	767.80
Total (16 countries).....	6,257,623,431	\$1,515.86

As the table will show, the share of the United States is \$26,000 at 20 cents per 1,000 population, and the limitation of the proviso makes it about \$25,750.

That is not the objection that I am presenting or posing in reserving the right to object to this bill. I oppose the amendment that would repeal the second proviso, which is another limitation in the existing law, and is as follows:

*Provided further,* That the total cost to the United States Government shall not exceed \$35,000 in any one year.

Let us see how the new proviso would change that. The new proviso reads "the total cost to the United States for

any fiscal year for adhering membership shall not exceed \$35,000."

The words added in the new proviso in H. R. 688 mean that the limitation of \$35,000 applies to membership of the United States only. If H. R. 688 is adopted, United States expense will have no limitation upon the amount that any and all Government agencies may spend for the services of this Inter-American Statistical Institute; in other words, if U. N. R. R. A. wants to spend \$25,000 or \$30,000 for services, they can do it. In existing law \$35,000 is the ceiling for the United States Government or any agency thereof.

I object to the fact that here we have about \$51,515. The committee report says that this Inter-American Statistical Institute collects about \$50,000 annually from governments of the Western Hemisphere. This \$50,000 contributed by adhering member governments is providing the capital investment for this organization to set up shop, to buy the desks, and the paper, and the pencils, and hire personnel to do the statistical jobs it chooses for a price per job. Then we let the United States Government agencies, or any of them, or all of them that can get money, with language in an appropriation bill allowing them to contract with private and public agencies, buy the services of Inter-American Statistical Institute and spend money with this organization. The organization is autonomous; that is it is independent. Its operation is independent of the United States Government and beyond the control of the United States Government.

In order to get into the Inter-American Statistical Institute you have to be recommended by three people.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. As I understand, the gentleman does not object to that portion of the bill which strikes out the 50-percent contribution, but his objection is based upon the \$35,000 limitation on the ground that he says there would be no limit to what might be spent in a transfer of services from other funds; is that right?

Mr. JONES. Yes. I particularly object to the language added in the new proviso for adhering membership. I might say in explanation that I would not object to the bill on the ground of the first proviso being eliminated.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I understand that.

Mr. JONES. I still think the United States is paying plenty when it has the authority to pay \$35,000 out of a total income from all adhering member countries of \$51,515.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The second limitation, which the gentleman questions, would not cost the Government of the United States any more money, for this reason. The purpose of having this amendment is that the Institute may serve other Government agencies. This is the way that would be done. Other Government agencies would not call upon the Institute to serve them if they could do it for less money. It is

only where they could not do it for less money that they would call upon the Institute. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. These other agencies that call upon the Institute to serve them and furnish them figures cannot spend more money than the gentleman's committee and the House appropriates; therefore, it would not cost the Government of the United States one cent.

Let me illustrate: Suppose an agency of the Government says to the Institute, "We want statistics on this. We want you to do this for us." That would have to be done under an appropriation that would be made for the agency that made the request, and it would be made under the limitations that Congress placed on it. Also, that would all be subject to the General Accounting Office. So while the Institute would spend the money itself, it would not spend one dime more than the gentleman's committee and the House had appropriated for the agency making the request.

Mr. JONES. If I may disagree with the gentleman, we are setting in motion here a private organization with \$51,515 of capital stock. It is just the same as if it were a private corporation.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. No; this is not a private corporation. It is a Government agency. Under the Economy Act of 1932 one agency may purchase services from another Federal Government agency when this is in the interest of efficiency. Although the Institute is not an agency of the Federal Government of the United States, since it is international in character, the same principle would apply to the utilization of its services by any Federal agency which had received appropriated funds for purposes which could best be served by purchasing services of the Institute.

Mr. JONES. This is not a Government agency.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. It is the same principle.

Mr. JONES. No; it is not; because the United States loses control entirely. I can show the gentleman from their own statistics where they claim they are an autonomous organization. It is just the same as if it were a private organization.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I can appreciate that, but as far as dollars and cents are concerned, the gentleman is bound to be wrong, it could not be any more. Suppose the Bureau of the Census should want this Institute to furnish some statistics. It would transfer from it to this Institute the funds which have been appropriated to the Bureau of the Census. The Institute could not spend more than had been appropriated, so it would not cost 1 cent more.

Mr. JONES. Yes; it would. It seems to me, if this is a cooperative venture, that with the \$26,000 we are putting into it to help own the organization we ought to get everything out of it free, and all agencies and all governments ought to get it free.

Let me read to the gentleman the committee report at page 2, which states:

The total annual cost of \$35,000 to the United States for adhering membership has been maintained. The words "for adhering

membership" have been added to the new legislation so as to make it possible for United States Government agencies to purchase, from time to time, special services from the Institute.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. JONES. That means that UNRRA can so purchase, and Dr. Rice tells me that UNRRA is going to be one of the agencies to purchase from this organization.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. UNRRA has called upon them to furnish a report as to what the incomes of these various nations are so that they may know what their assessments shall be in meeting the cost. Where the gentleman is making his mistake is that he assumes that this is going to cost our Government more. When UNRRA calls upon the Institute for work to be done, UNRRA has to transfer funds that have been appropriated to it to do this work. UNRRA can do the work or have the Institute do it. It is not going to cost us one cent more.

Mr. JONES. There is no mistake about that, but when UNRRA spends money with this American Statistical Institute it is costing the Government more money.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. No.

Mr. JONES. The only thing that is happening is that the Government agency instead of paying for the services and making a request to the Congress for so much personnel to do this job, says to Congress "I want contract authorization or I want transfer power to give money to this private agency which is controlled by Government officials," Dr. Hauser and Dr. Dunn, of the Census Bureau, and Dr. Rice of the Bureau of the Budget. It is a private corporation or agency which they can operate and do as they please without limitation of Federal law.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. It is not a private agency, it is an agency of this Government in connection with the Pan American countries and Canada, by which they set up this agency to try to secure these statistics that are badly needed in commerce and trade. It is nothing but a cold business proposition which is worth a lot to the country and worth a lot to our people in our trade with South America.

Mr. JONES. That is the reason I am quite willing for the organization to go along with the present law so that we can get from them value received for what we are contributing to them as members.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. We are paying 15 cents per 100,000 of population, whereas the other countries are paying 26 cents. This simply permits us to pay our equitable share, whatever it is. I do not see why the gentleman should object to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CHAPLAIN—UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1947) to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to amend section 1309, Revised Statutes, providing a chaplain for the Military Academy," approved February 18, 1896 (29 Stat. 8), as amended by the act entitled "An act to fix the pay and allowances of chaplain at the United States Military Academy," approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 573), is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon and adding the following: "Provided, That the said chaplain shall, while so serving under any reappointment for an additional term or terms, receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum and be entitled to the same allowances as herein provided."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KEETOOWAH INDIANS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION IN OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 341) relating to the status of Keetoowah Indians of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Keetoowah Indians of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma shall be recognized as a band of Indians residing in Oklahoma within the meaning of section 3 of the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1987).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2754) to validate titles to certain lands conveyed by Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and to amend the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933, and to validate State court judgments in Oklahoma and judgments of the United States District Courts of the State of Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That no conveyance made by an Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes on or after April 26, 1931, and prior to the date of enactment of this act, of lands purchased, prior to April 26, 1931, for the use and benefit of such Indian with funds derived from the sale of, or as income from, restricted allotted lands and conveyed to him by deed containing restrictions on alienation without the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior prior to April 26, 1931, shall be invalid because such conveyance was made without the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That all conveyances made after the date of the enactment of this act must have the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That if any such conveyances are subject to attack upon grounds other than the insufficiency of



approval or lack of approval such conveyances shall not be affected by this section.

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in the act of January 27, 1933 (47 Stat. 777), shall be construed to impose restrictions on the alienation of lands or interests in lands acquired by inheritance, devise, or in any other manner, by Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, where such lands, or interest therein, were not restricted against alienation at the time of acquisition, and all conveyances executed by Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes after January 27, 1933, and before the date of approval of this section, of lands, or interests in lands, which, at the time of acquisition by them, were free from restrictions, are hereby confirmed and declared to be valid, irrespective of whether such conveyances were or were not approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or by any county court of the State of Oklahoma: *Provided*, That if any such conveyances are subject to attack upon grounds other than the insufficiency of approval or lack of approval such conveyances shall not be affected by this section: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to validate or confirm any conveyance made in violation of restrictions recited in any deed to lands purchased with the restricted or trust funds belonging to any Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes.

SEC. 3. That no order, judgment, or decree in partition made, entered, or rendered subsequent to the effective date of the act of June 14, 1918 (40 Stat. 606), and prior to the effective date of this act, and involving inherited lands of enrolled and unenrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes, shall be held null, void, invalid, or inoperative, nor shall any conveyance of any land pursuant to such order, judgment, or decree be held null, void, invalid, or inoperative because the United States was not a party to such order, judgment, or decree, or to any of the proceedings in connection therewith, or because the United States, its agents, or officers, or any of them, was not served with any notice or process in connection therewith, and all such orders, judgments, decrees, and conveyances, which are subject to attack solely by reason of any of the infirmities enumerated by this section, are hereby confirmed, approved, and declared valid.

SEC. 4. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN:

Page 2, line 7, insert the word "such" after the word "all."

On page 2, line 16, change the word "devise" after the word "inheritance" and before the word "or" to the word "devise."

Insert the word "restricted" after the word "inherited" and before the word "lands," in line 14 on page 3.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the gentleman whether these are just clarifying amendments. I do not think it is good order to bring a bill up on the Consent Calendar and then have somebody offer some amendments which we have never seen.

Mr. BARDEN. The amendments are strictly clarifying amendments although they can hardly have that dignity. For instance, one amendment changes the word "devise" to "devise." The amendments do not add anything to the pur-

port of the bill but are just for the purpose of clarification.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman agrees with me that it is not good policy to have someone offer amendments to a bill on the Consent Calendar, which amendments have not been brought to the attention of the members of the objectors' committee.

Mr. BARDEN. I would not quarrel with any Member with respect to that, but these amendments in no way change the purport of the bill. I saw no reason why we should not use just as good English as we possibly could.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2949), to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for the automatic extension for a second 5-year period of 5-year-level-premium-term policies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, as I favor the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of this body to Consent Calendar No. 111, H. R. 2949, titled: "To amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for the automatic extension for a 3-year period of 5-year-level-premium-term policies."

I would like to say a few words regarding this measure.

The need for the passage of this bill is pressing. Nearly 5 years ago the first contingents of National Guardsmen and of Selective Service inductees were called into active service and the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 was enacted to provide these men and those who were to follow them into the armed forces with low-cost life insurance. As a result of this farsighted act of Congress, our servicemen and their families—and now in many cases their widows and fatherless children—are benefiting from the protection of this low-cost insurance provided for them by Congress. They are benefiting or receiving the protection of these policies because the cost of the insurance is within the means of men who are having allotments deducted from their service pay, in most cases—their pay—amounts to \$50 a month, including deductions.

Under the terms of the act, United States Government service life-insurance policies have a life of 5 years. By the end of this period these policies must either be converted to other forms of life insurance or they lapse. Since the cost of the other forms of insurance would require—in many cases—more than twice the allotment for this low-cost insurance, it would work a hardship on the men of our armed forces who have families dependent upon them. On the other hand, if these policies were to be

allowed to lapse, the families of these men would be deprived of protection that they deserve, and in all too many cases shall have need for before the war is ended. We must not fail them.

Mr. Speaker, on March 2 I had the honor of introducing the first bill to extend the force of national service life-insurance policies—H. R. 2441—and I want to acknowledge now my full and wholehearted support of the bill now on the calendar, H. R. 2949.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the second sentence of section 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 38, sec. 802 (f)), is amended to read as follows: "Every 5-year-level-premium-term policy shall be automatically extended without medical examination at the expiration of the 5-year term period for a second 5-year period at the same rate of premium which was in effect with respect to such policy for the first 5-year period."

SEC. 2. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to transfer from time to time from the national life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund such sums as may be necessary to cover any losses incurred by reason of the extension, without any increase in the rate of premium, for a second 5-year period of 5-year-level-premium-term policies.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 2, strike out all down to and including line 11 on page 2, and insert "That the 5-year-term period under which all national service life insurance issued on or before December 31, 1934, and not exchanged or converted prior to that date to a plan other than 5-year-level-premium-term insurance is hereby extended for an additional period of 3 years. The premiums actually chargeable for such additional period shall be the same as during the original five-year period notwithstanding that the premiums due under section 602 (e) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 are those for a 3-year-level-premium-term insurance at the attained age of the insured at the commencement date of such 3-year period: *Provided*, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to make such adjustments as he may determine to be proper in reserves and any dividends."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend 5-year-level-premium-term policies for an additional 3 years." TO FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT OF NECESSARY PERSONNEL IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3102) to facilitate employment of necessary personnel in the Veterans' Administration.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That until 1 year after termination of the present war, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, when he shall determine that such course is necessary in order to recruit persons for employment in the

Veterans' Administration or any of its field offices or facilities, is authorized and directed, with concurrence of the Civil Service Commission, to pay, from the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration available for traveling expenses, and in accordance with the Subsistence Expense Act and Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the travel expenses of such persons from the place of their recruitment to the first post of duty.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including line 4, on page 2, and insert "That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized, when he deems it necessary, during the period of the present war, in the interest of expediting benefits to veterans and dependents, to employ on part-time clerks, stenographers, typists, and machine operators holding positions in other Federal departments and agencies; to fix compensation for such extra work on an hourly basis; and to pay such compensation notwithstanding the provisions of Revised Statutes 1763, 1764, 1765 (secs. 58, 69, and 70, title 5, U. S. C.)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ on part-time clerks, stenographers, typists, and machine operators holding positions in other Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes."

#### GRANTING CERTAIN PRIORITIES TO FACILITATE EMPLOYMENT IN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3118) to amend section 100 of Public Law No. 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, June 22, 1944, to grant certain priorities to the Veterans' Administration, to facilitate the employment of personnel by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in my opinion, this bill ought not to pass. In the first place, the question of priorities, raised in the first part of the bill, was attended to about a year ago by an order of the War Production Board and the Bureau of the Budget.

In the second place, the bill undertakes to take out from under the Classification Act which fixes salaries in the departments in Washington, additional personnel and permits the appointment of new people at the top of the grade. So that what the bill would do, in effect, would be this: You would have a clerk or stenographer who had been in the Veterans' Administration for years working at \$1,440 or \$1,500 or \$1,560, and then you would employ a new person seated at the next desk at \$1,800, \$1,860, or \$1,920 doing exactly the same work. Of course, it would wreck the entire structure of pay scales in the departments in Washington. I do not think it ought to be done. The present employees in the Veterans' Administration would resent this discrimination and no doubt many would resign.

In addition to that, of course, I am opposed to the exemption of the Veterans' Administration from the Civil Service. I notice the committee put in an amendment to observe the veterans' preference, but you cannot enforce veterans' preference unless you go through the Civil-Service procedure. I am surprised that the veterans' organizations have not protested against this bill. Perhaps they do not know about it. I am therefore going to ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to answer the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

The gentleman from Georgia shows up a little late. If he were going to enter such an objection it should have been done to previous bill which was designed to aid the Veterans' Administration in employing additional help in the District of Columbia.

We had all these questions before the Veterans' Committee. We found an organized drive to discredit the Veterans' Administration. We sent members of the committee to every section of the country to go through veterans' hospitals and find out as best they could what was necessary in order to relieve the situation. The main complaints we found were, first, crowded facilities.

There are, of course, a great many hospitals that have been built by the Army that will later be taken over by the Veterans' Administration, but there are some facilities that can be acquired if this bill passes that will relieve the strain temporarily and enable the Veterans' Administration to discharge its duty in that respect.

Again, we found wherever we went one other thing, and that was a shortage of help of almost every kind. Under the other bill we have taken care of the clerical help in the District of Columbia, but we found that they were short of help of almost every kind in many of these facilities. The Veterans' Committee went over this proposition carefully and decided that this was the only way we could relieve that shortage at this time, and provided for these temporary employments. It refers not only to the class of help to which the gentleman from Georgia alluded, but it goes down to the most menial labor connected with the veterans' hospitals.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. Being thoroughly acquainted with the Veterans' Administration and the Army hospital situation, having two of one and one of the other in my district, I can say with full confidence that the Army is able to outbid the Veterans' Administration for the type of help necessary for the handling of a veterans' facility, and consequently dragged a lot of help out of the veterans' facility into the Army facility.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and then we have certain communistic propagandists writing for communistic papers over the country abusing the Veterans' Administration for not doing the very thing this bill would enable it to do. What we are trying to do is to take care of

these ex-servicemen. There are not just a few, there are hundreds of thousands. In fact, millions have passed through these veterans' facilities. They come from every State in the Union. There are men in them from every county in the United States. The burden of taking care of them rests upon the Veterans' Administration. They are not veterans as long as they are in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. As long as they are in the Army or the Marine Corps they are under the jurisdiction of Army hospitals; as long as they are in the Navy they are under the jurisdiction of the naval hospitals; but the moment they are discharged and seek hospitalization they must secure it, if at all, in a veterans' hospital.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. In response to what the gentleman from California said, this bill does not deal with the salaries of the employees in hospitals outside of Washington. The salaries of the employees in the veterans' hospitals out in the States in either the Army or the Veterans' Administration do not come under the Classification Act.

Mr. HINSHAW. I assume, Mr. Speaker, that the large veterans' facilities in Washington are having the same sort of difficulty in obtaining and keeping help as we are having in my district.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That may be true, but the Classification Act applies only to departmental employees in Washington; that is, to the office of the Veterans' Administration. What I am trying to get over to the House is that you are proposing to pay a stenographer, a new employee, under this bill, \$1,800 or \$1,900 when you cannot give an old one an increase under the bill. The same thing would be true in the other departments in Washington. You are upsetting the whole wage scale of the Government as proposed by this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. The old one who is on the pay roll you might say for life is entitled to retirement and has a steady job. Now you are faced with the situation of having to secure employees temporarily. In order to get employees to go into these places and do this work you may have to pay them above the average standard paid permanent employees in the agency. These employees are temporary and they are necessary, as brought out by the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the lady from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the real way to remedy the evil is to raise the salaries of the employees of the Veterans' Administration. They are admittedly very low paid. We should put the hospital in the position where it could automatically raise the salaries—such as the creation of a permanent medical corps.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, that question is not before the House. As Grover Cleveland said, "We are confronted with a condition, not a theory."



It is virtually impossible in some of these veterans' facilities to take care of the vast load that has been piled upon those facilities by this war. Later on, when the war closes, which we trust will not be long, the Veterans' Administration will probably take over some of the new Army hospitals. These temporary employees can come in, stand examination, and take their place along with the other employees, or else go off the pay roll.

I am sick and tired of having some flannel-mouth agitator who is lined up with a gang that is dedicated to the overthrow of this Government, go on the radio, as was done last night, or go into the press, and malign and misrepresent the people who are trying to take care of the disabled veterans. The Veterans' Committee is doing everything it can to bring in legislation that will cure the situation and enable the Administration to go out and employ men and women to do the necessary work to meet the present emergency.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not object to the immediate consideration of this bill. I must object to its going over without prejudice. We need this legislation now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the report.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, that point of order is out of order until the bill is up for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is correct.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

#### SUSPENSION OF PRESENT WARS SECTION 2 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (S. 645) to suspend until 6 months after the termination of the present wars section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481), as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 481), as amended, is hereby suspended until 6 months after the termination of the present wars as determined by the proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, whichever is earlier.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF STATE TO CONVEY TO THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND CERTAIN LAND AT NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 647) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the State of Rhode Island, for highway purposes only, a strip of land within the naval advance base depot at North Kingstown, R. I.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey (subject to section 2 of this act) to the State of Rhode Island, for highway purposes only,

upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a strip or parcel of land, the metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department, consisting of two and five hundred eighty-three one-thousandths acres, more or less, situated within the boundaries of the United States Naval Advance Base Depot, North Kingstown, Washington County, R. I.

SEC. 2. If any part of the land conveyed pursuant to this act is used for other than highway purposes, or ceases to be used for highway purposes, such part shall revert to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 933) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, at the commencement of the present session, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] made a statement as to what type of bill the objectors on this side of the aisle would object to and among them were bills carrying amounts of money such as carried by the present bill. The chairman of the committee evidently has not read that part of the record. For that reason I object.

#### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 502) to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments and certain purchase and sale operations by corporations created pursuant to section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the RFC has a lot to do with surplus property. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

"MOUNTAINS OUT OF MOLEHILLS"—SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD USING COMPLICATED AND UNWORKABLE PROCEDURES TO DO A COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE JOB—TASK ADMITTEDLY INVOLVES HUGE AMOUNTS OF SURPLUSES, BUT NO EVIDENCE VISIBLE THAT USE OF NORMAL MERCHANDISING TECHNIQUES BEING ENCOURAGED—SMALL BUSINESS NOT BEING AFFORDED EQUITABLE TREATMENT YET—CHAINS, MAIL-ORDER HOUSES, AND LARGE DISTRIBUTION OUTLETS REPORTEDLY OPPOSING PROGRAMS WHICH WOULD PERMIT SMALL RETAILS TO SELL AT SAME PRICES GRANTED LARGER INTERESTS—25-POINT PROGRAM FOR HANDLING SURPLUS DISPOSALS RECOMMENDED TO PROVIDE EQUITABLE TREATMENT TO ALL TYPES OF BUSINESSES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the disposal of surplus Government-owned property has been correctly described as "the greatest merchandising job in history." Congress, in adopting Public Law No. 457—the Surplus Property Act of 1944—gave early evidence of its awareness of this job and its attendant problems.

In the debates which preceded the adoption of this law and in the terms of the act itself Congress did at least three very constructive things:

First. It gave free rein to the composite congressional imagination and wrote into the bill a statement of policies which showed that—

(a) It is definitely the intent of Congress to discourage unwarranted speculative activities; and

(b) It is also the intent of Congress to see to it that small-business men, farmers, veterans, States, counties, cities, charitable institutions, and the various agencies of the Federal Government are all given a fair opportunity to participate in the acquisition of this multi-billion dollar stock of merchandise.

Second. It so worded the act that it gave free rein to the ingenuity and integrity of the members of the Surplus Property Board to see to it that procedures will be developed by that Board and its subsidiary disposal agencies which will result in the most equitable distribution to the above-described group of deserving claimants.

Third. By considering the subject in many separate committees, by holding lengthy debates on the problems likely to arise, and, finally, by accepting the congressional responsibility through the adoption of Public Law No. 457, Congress itself created the "goldfish bowl atmosphere" so wisely recommended by Messrs. Baruch and Hancock in the report of February 1944.

#### SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD HAS FINAL RESPONSIBILITY

However, by the very latitude allowed the Surplus Property Board in the act, Congress definitely passed along the responsibility for the success or failure of this great task to three men, the members of the board. Already the terms of this act have been publicly criticized by one of the members of this board as they were previously criticized by Mr. Clayton, the original Administrator.

With the arrival of VE-day and the inevitable cut-backs in war contracts, renewed awareness of the magnitude of this great merchandising task is coming to the general public, the agencies concerned, and to the Congress. It is generally conceded, I believe, that the skill or lack of skill with which this job is administered may well affect the economic welfare of this and other nations for a number of years to come. I shall not touch upon the international aspect of this problem in these few remarks. I understand that our able colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO] the chairman of the committee which reported out this very bill, has been covering the international situation himself through a personal inspection in Europe. His report to the House on this phase will cover that subject fully, I am sure.

My principal concern is with the question of just how is small business faring under this bill. As chairman of the Small Business Committee, I have maintained a continuing interest in this particular phase of the surplus program ever since the Small Business Committee first held hearings on this subject in September 1943.

# SMALL BUSINESS UNPROTECTED UNDER PRESENT REGULATIONS

I regret to report to the Members that I am far from satisfied personally with the manner in which this program is being handled on behalf of small business up until this time.

My disappointment lies not so much in the fact that there have been obvious discriminations against small business in a number of disposals already effected because those offenses have apparently stemmed more from over-eagerness to move the goods rapidly than from deliberate disregard of the intent of Congress.

My disappointment is based primarily upon the inertia which seems to characterize the work of the top Board itself, the Surplus Property Board. Although the Board has held office for several months now, it has only just now gotten around to issuing its first regulations and I am frank to confess that these first regulations do not give me a very clear idea of just what the Board's policies and procedures are in respect to small business.

It may be that my own thinking on the subject of surplus disposal is not sufficiently penetrating to be of any value. It may be that I over-simplify the questions when I say that the Board is failing to see the forest for the trees. Maybe this is a complicated job beyond the comprehension of the average Congressman and that, possibly, is why we gave this Board so much latitude when we passed the act last fall.

## JOB TREMENDOUS, BUT NOT TOO COMPLICATED

I really do not believe this disposal job is so complicated and need not become so unless the Board, through its own confusion of thinking, makes it that way.

Let us admit that it is a job on a tremendous scale, but Americans have tackled big jobs before and licked them. This war is a witness to that fact.

### PRIMARILY "A MERCHANDISING JOB"

Let us admit that this is primarily a merchandising job, one that requires the use of the best qualified merchandising talent in the country, with the members of the Board at the top of the organization furnishing the leaven of good judgment and the minimum of directional influence in accordance with the admirable broad statement of policies laid down by Congress for the Board in the act.

### PRIORITY RATINGS MUST BE ESTABLISHED

In the beginning, I think the Board should have issued a clear-cut list of priority ratings similar to those used by the War Production Board except that these surplus priorities ratings should be issued on behalf of those groups which Congress intended should have either preferential or equal treatment instead of being issued for the war effort exclusively.

It may be that the three regulations issued by the Board to date do contain such a simple list of priority ratings, but, with all my legal experience going back many years, I am frank to confess that I cannot detect any such list in those regulations.

As I understand Public Law 457, Congress intended that Federal agencies should be the first claimants of surplus. Other political subdivisions, charitable institutions, farmers, small businessmen, and veterans followed next, not necessarily in that exact order. It seems to me that it would be helpful to all concerned with this problem if the Board would record this fact through the issuance of a simple list of the groups in question, giving to each group the priority rating to which it is entitled.

It is true that no priorities should be awarded which could be abused beyond the intent of Congress. By this statement, I mean that no priority should be given to a small businessman which would permit him to expand operations beyond his normal capacity to absorb surpluses so that he might be tempted to act as a "front man" for either large speculative or monopolistic interests. That could be avoided, however, if the proper system of merchandising controls and inspection of operations were also authorized.

### SIX EXAMPLES OF INEFFICIENT MERCHANDISING

Let us review the picture as it exists today and see if the following analysis has any merit. I have no right to criticize publicly the Surplus Property Board, as I am now doing, unless I am prepared to submit for similar criticism some ideas of my own which I believe to be constructive. Therefore, I suggest the following:

First, I question the ultimate effectiveness of the present program which has resulted in the delegation of disposal responsibility to a number of separate Federal agencies. Why should footwear and small leather goods be assigned for disposal to the Department of Commerce while boot and shoe cut stock and leather is assigned to Reconstruction Finance Corporation for disposal? Why should a man interested in these related items have to visit separate and often widely separated regional offices of separate agencies in his search for goods needed in a single-purpose business? Why should not a centralized disposal agency be authorized with regional offices of the various agencies consolidated for efficiency and economy's sake? We talk about Federal economy on the one hand and we admit the need for more trained personnel for the respective disposal agencies at the same time. Could we not consolidate the work of these related agencies and procure our needed additional personnel through such a consolidation?

Second, I question the wisdom of letting the armed services or the Maritime Commission sell any type of declared surplus unless it be ships and boats, even when these items have been classified by the agencies as "scrap, waste, or salvage," as is permitted under the terms of the act. When I learn, as I have just been advised, that a man can buy new, unused valves and fittings in their original packing boxes from these particular agencies at a price of 22 cents on the dollar because they have been declared excess to the needs of the agency, I wonder just what supervision the Surplus Property Board is exercising over the agencies it has delegated to act for it

in this program. When I find that both RFC and the Department of Commerce each have been granted authority to dispose of these same standard items, I wonder just how the small businessman or the farmer is going to go about locating such items and just what chance he has of getting them without paying three or four profits to the man who has the inside track. If this is one of the end results of Surplus Property Board Regulation No. 1, which designated the respective disposal agencies, I say that said regulation needs immediate review and tightening up.

Third, I question the wisdom of selling surplus goods on such short notice as is now the custom in most instances. Too many cases have been reported to me of retailers or wholesalers who are on the mailing list to receive the Surplus Reporter, official publication of the Office of Surplus Property, Department of Commerce, where the notice of sale is received by the interested customer within less than a week before the sale is scheduled to take place. If he is interested in the goods in question, he must often travel several hundred miles to make a personal inspection and must then secure a proper bid form from the agency upon which to record his bid. The bid, in turn, is often sent to an office of the agency which is located several hundred miles from the place in which the surplus goods are stored. This arrangement is neither practical nor economical for the Government or the customer.

Fourth, I question the wisdom of selling any surplus goods upon which OPA has not yet placed its maximum price ceilings. I have been advised of several cases where goods were purchased in good faith on sealed bids by either retailers or wholesalers for resale only to have the OPA later come through with a price ceiling on said goods which caused the purchaser to choose between selling them at a loss or being in violation of OPA regulations.

Fifth, I deplore the policy of the armed services which permits one of these agencies to overlook the claiming of certain surpluses such as machine tools when notice of the availability of these machines is recorded with the agency; only, later, to come in to a public sale of these same machines to which the public has been invited and then claim the same machines which were overlooked and refused in the first instance. When the small-business man, especially the manufacturer or his authorized representative, has been notified by wide-scale newspaper advertising that such and such a machine tool for which he has great need in his own manufacturing operations is to be offered at public sale on a definite date, and when this man travels hundreds of miles to make a bid on this particular piece of equipment, it is indeed bad public relations for that man to learn upon arrival that the machine in question is not going to be offered for sale after all just because some official of the armed services overlooked claiming it when it was first offered to him in regular fashion several weeks prior. Such practices do not lend credit to the selling agency which, in all fairness in such



cases, it must be admitted acted in good faith in advertising the item.

Sixth. I deplore the inaccuracy of description or the lack of description given to the surpluses which are offered for sale in the catalogs of the respective disposal agencies. When a qualified customer takes a chance and submits his bid to the disposal agency on the strength of the description given him by the agency and later finds that he has bought a piece of equipment that either has essential parts missing or does not conform otherwise to the description given him, I am advised that he has no recourse for his money. This is also an example of poor public relations.

There are other, possibly less important, examples which I could record to show you the reasons for my dissatisfaction with the handling of this program to date, but, as promised, I should prefer to devote the remainder of my time to offering what I believe to be a constructive program upon which I think the Surplus Property Board could well afford to act. My own program is as follows:

**RECOMMENDATIONS: 25-POINT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE EQUITABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL TYPES OF BUSINESS**

(a) Surpluses, in which there is a general and continuing consumer interest, should be sold only at fixed prices.

(b) The ultimate consumer should not be prohibited from participating in any surplus sale.

(c) A fixed price should be set on merchandise sold direct to the consumer.

(d) A discount off the consumer price should be established for retailers.

(e) An additional discount should be established for wholesalers. (There should be a clear-cut definition of what constitutes a "wholesaler.")

(f) A further discount should be established for a manufacturer if the merchandise is of a sort that it must be reworked substantially before it is suitable for reoffering to the trade or the public.

(g) No concessions, other than those listed above, should be granted because of quantity purchases.

(h) When determining fixed prices, which presupposes different prices for the several selling levels, the percentages of the total declaration to be sold to each class of buyer should also be determined. This could be ascertained by and predicated upon the normal prewar methods using in merchandising each particular type of merchandise; that is, how much was sold direct by manufacturer to ultimate consumer, how much by wholesaler, how much by retailer, how much by manufacturer to wholesaler, and so forth. War Production Board and other agency files now contain essential data in this regard. In making such a determination, the role held by the disposal agency would be substituted for that held normally by the manufacturer in peacetime.

(i) The disposal of each type of surplus property should be concentrated in a single agency.

(j) The practice of permitting the salvage officers of the Army, the Navy, or the Maritime Commission to dispose of usable consumer goods, or to determine

what is "waste, scrap, or salvage" should be discontinued.

(k) Samples of surpluses should be made available for inspection at strategic points.

(l) More time should be allowed between issuance of notice of sale and time of sale.

(m) Better descriptions of surpluses to be offered should be made available to interested purchasers.

(n) Credit departments should be established in the disposal agencies so that: (1) merchandise may be billed in the ordinary commercial manner and (2) the required time may be allowed for payment by the purchaser.

(o) A procedure should be established which would allow retailers or wholesalers to order merchandise on their own order blanks.

(p) The disposal agency should pack and ship goods bought by merchants.

(q) No surpluses should be offered for sale upon which OPA price ceilings have not been established.

(r) The armed services should be required to exercise greater diligence in examining the lists of declared surpluses at the time this information is routed to them prior to the announcement of public sale.

(s) Consideration should be given to the use of surplus war plants as storage depots in those cases where a ready market for the plant in question does not exist.

(t) When a retailer, a wholesaler—acting upon behalf of his small retail outlets—or a consumer, feels that the percentage of the total declaration allocated to be sold to his class of buyer—see (h) above—is unfair, or when he fears that large or monopolistic interests have been favored in such original allocation, he shall have the right to request the Smaller War Plants Corporation to review the terms of the allocation determination with a view to having the Smaller War Plants Corporation exercise the purchase powers granted it in Public Law 457 on his behalf if his claim seems justified to that agency.

(u) Before discounts are granted to any buyer, that buyer must have previously submitted evidence of a satisfactory nature to the disposal agency to warrant his being classified in the particular group whose discount privileges he is requesting.

(v) Special discounts should be granted by retailers to veterans who make purchases of surpluses for their own personal use. It might be desirable to limit the total amount that any one veteran could purchase and still receive the discount, both as to dollars and items. The same formula might be used in the case of a veteran who desired to exercise his rights as a consumer and make direct purchase from the Government.

(w) Consideration should be given to use of a similar formula in the case of a veteran who wished to purchase certain types of surplus durable or capital goods to establish himself in a small business, in agriculture, or in a profession. In the case of a veteran desiring to engage in business on his own account, it is assumed that he would probably prefer to do business with a wholesaler who

could supply him with other items from his balanced stock, items which might not be readily available as surplus.

(x) Industry advisory committees should be established for each class of surplus property and should be consulted freely. In order to establish policy for the most equitable distribution, these committees should include representatives of retailers and wholesalers and manufacturers where manufacturer interest exists. Small business should be given an equitable representation on such committees in proportion to the role which small business normally plays in the distribution of the items in question. This type of assistance is available at no cost to Government and could include the services of the best merchandising brains in the country.

(y) Surpluses, in which there is no general or continuing consumer interest because of prior use, military adaptability only, or general lack of salability, shall not be disposed of under the above program. These surpluses shall be held off of the market until some agency, such as the Bureau of Standards, shall have done sufficient research to determine if they could be converted to other than original intended usage, except in the case of those items for which there is an apparent ready sale for export. In the case of export, these surpluses shall not be reimported to this country. When offered at public sale, these surpluses may be sold in odd lots at public auction or under a sealed-bid system. They should not then be reoffered at retail or otherwise as "government surpluses."

**SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD SHOULD EITHER ADOPT SUCH A PROGRAM OR STATE WHY IT IS NOT WORKABLE**

In offering the foregoing recommendations, I do so in the sincere belief that only through the adoption of some such clear-cut program will the Surplus Property Board be offering to small business the fair and equitable treatment which the Congress intends for small business to receive at the hands of the Government in this great task of surplus disposal. As I stated in the beginning of these remarks, this is the greatest merchandising job in history. My program is devised to use the merchants of this Nation to do this job, wherever possible. It also makes adequate provision for the use of the smaller merchants from whose shelves the customers of this Nation are preponderantly served.

**CHAINS AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES REPORTED SEEKING SPECIAL CONCESSIONS—WILL BOARD RESIST THEIR PRESSURE?**

It is reliably reported to me that representatives of the chains, mail-order houses, and large distribution outlets are now urging upon the Surplus Board the adoption of regulations which will permit their type of concern to acquire surpluses in larger quantities at prices which will enable them to undersell the small retailers who might handle identical surplus items. Quantity discounts are permissible, under the law, only where the manufacturer can effect large savings through dealing in such a manner. There are no manufacturers involved in transactions like these and I am hopeful that the Board will not be swayed by

specious arguments from this special-interest group.

Congress gave the Board a mandate to protect small business. It will be interesting to note just how the Board carries out that mandate in the weeks to come.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule has been granted on this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### CHARLES A. STRAKA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 519) for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Straka.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of the late Charles A. Straka, former postmaster at Milledgeville, Ill., with the sum of \$1,149.35, representing the total of the amounts claimed by him in his quarterly reports as compensation for the period May 1, 1940, to December 5, 1940, but disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. ZELMA INEZ CHEEK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1671) for the relief of Mrs. Zelma Inez Cheek.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### DR. J. D. WHITESIDE AND ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2930) for the relief of Dr. J. D. Whiteside and St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### W. A. SMOOT, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1058) for the relief of W. A. Smoot, Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. A. Smoot, Inc., Alexandria, Va., the sum of \$2,397.19. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said W. A. Smoot, Inc., against the United States for damages caused to its lumber and millwork plant located at Cameron and Union Streets, Alexandria, Va., as the result of an explosion on March 2, 1944, in a nearby building used and occupied by the Records Division of The Adjutant General's Office of the Department of War: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or

received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### L. S. STRICKLAND AND MRS. MARGUERITE BOGGS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 246) for the relief of L. S. Strickland and Mrs. Marguerite Boggs.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums of \$242.26 to L. S. Strickland, of Buchanan, Ga., and \$150 to Mrs. Marguerite Boggs in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of injury and damage sustained in a collision with a United States Army truck which occurred 3 miles south of Rome, Ga., on United States Highway No. 27, on April 17, 1943.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$242.26" and insert "\$120."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "and \$150 to Mrs. Marguerite Boggs."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "injury and." At the end of the bill insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of L. S. Strickland."

#### MARIE A. ATANASIO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 795) for the relief of Marie A. Atanasio.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### MRS. C. J. RHEA, SR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1243) for the relief of Mrs. C. J. Rhea, Sr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. C. J. Rhea, Sr., of Windsor, N. C., the sum of \$800, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by her as the result of the demolition of her automobile which occurred

when the automobile, parked at the curb within legal lines in front of her dwelling, was struck by a United States Army command car at Windsor, N. C., on October 24, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$800" and insert "700."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "satisfaction of her claim" and insert "satisfaction of all claims."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH BRIDGE, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1599) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge, Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge, Inc., a corporation, its successors and assigns, against the United States for damages sustained by it or them, resulting from the alleged negligent operation of the steamship *John M. Moorehead* in causing the said steamship to collide with the Norfolk Portsmouth Bridge over the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, between the city of South Norfolk, Va., and the county of Norfolk, Va. The court shall have such jurisdiction if suit is instituted within 4 months after the date of enactment of this act, and the liability of the United States in such suit shall be determined upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases between private individuals.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "that jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge, Inc., a corporation, its successors and assigns, against the United States for damages sustained by it or them, and resulting from alleged negligent operation of the steamship *John M. Morehead*, causing the said steamship to collide with the Norfolk-Portsmouth Bridge over the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, between the city of South Norfolk, Va., and the county of Norfolk, Va. In the determination of said claim the United States shall be held liable only to the extent to which a private person would be liable under like circumstances. Proceedings for the determination of said claim shall be had in the same manner as in cases of which said court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code (36 Stat. 1093; U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41 (20)): *Provided*, That suit hereunder shall be instituted at any time



within 4 months after the enactment of this act.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WHITE VAN LINE, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1792) for the relief of the White Van Line, Inc., of South Bend, Ind.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the White Van Line, Inc., of South Bend, Ind., the sum of \$2,893.28. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said White Van Line, Inc., against the United States for the damages sustained by it resulting from a collision, on October 12, 1935, approximately 7 miles west of Galetton, Pa., on U. S. Highway No. 6, between one of its moving vans and a vehicle in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,893.28" and insert "\$1,693.28."

At the end of the bill insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### A. G. BAILEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1838) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of A. G. Bailey against the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. G. Bailey, Norfolk, Va., against the United States for damages caused by the negligent allowance by the United States Army authorities in charge of Camp Ashby, Va., of the flow of sewage from said camp over and across certain oyster grounds situated in the Western Branch or Lynnhaven River in Princess Anne County, Va., which grounds had been leased by the said A. G. Bailey adjacent to certain real property owned by him.

Sec. 2. Proceedings for the determination of said claim shall be had in the same manner as in cases of which said court has jurisdiction under the provisions of section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended: *Provided*, That suit hereunder shall be instituted within 4 months after the enactment of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall be construed only to waive the immunity from suit of the Government of the United States with respect to the claim of the said A. G.

Bailey and not otherwise to affect any substantive rights of the parties.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "for", insert "alleged", and after "the", insert "alleged."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COWDEN MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2158) for the relief of the Cowden Manufacturing Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Cowden Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., the sum of \$4,469.98. Such sum represents the amount of payments made by said company, pursuant to the provisions of subcontracts, to reimburse certain subcontractor for cotton-processing taxes which such subcontractors were required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to pay on goods furnished said company and used by it in the manufacture of mechanics' suits under a contract with the United States, executed June 24, 1933, in compliance with a bid previously submitted to the War Department.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "\$4,469.98" strike out the period and "Such sum represents" and insert a comma and the following "in full settlement of all claims against the United States representing".

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DR. JABEZ FENTON JACKSON AND MRS. NARCISSE WILMANS JACKSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2699) for the relief of Dr. Jabez Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. Jabez Fenton Jackson, of Newport, Ark., the sum of \$525.30; and to Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson, of Newport, Ark., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained by them in the collision of an automobile, owned and operated by them, and a United States Army command car in Columbus,

Ga., on April 2, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid to or received by any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claims. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney, or attorneys, to exact or collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claims, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. LILLIAN ADAMS AND PLEAS BAKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2727) for the relief of Mrs. Lillian Adams and Pleas Baker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lillian Adams, Gallatin, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000, and to Pleas Baker, Gallatin, Tenn., the sum of \$3,000. The payment of such sum of \$5,000 shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Lillian Adams against the United States on account of the death of her husband, Herschel Adams, and the payment of such sum of \$3,000 shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Pleas Baker against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by him, both such death and personal injuries being the result of an accident on February 9, 1944, when the said Herschel Adams and Pleas Baker were struck by a United States Army jeep in Gallatin, Tenn.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after "appropriated", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "the sum of \$5,000 to the estate of Herschel Adams, deceased, and the sum of \$3,000 to Pleas Baker, of Gallatin, Tenn., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of Herschel Adams, and personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses incurred by Mr. Baker as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle on February 9, 1944, in Gallatin, Tenn.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Herschel Adams, deceased, and Pleas Baker."

MRS. JANE STRANG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2730) for the relief of Mrs. Jane Strang.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Jane Strang, Atlantic City, N. J., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and medical expenses sustained on April 19, 1942, when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a United States Army truck at Fort Dix, N. J.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$300."

Line 10, strike out "which she was driving" and insert "in which she was riding."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BETTY ELLEN EDWARDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2001) for the relief of Betty Ellen Edwards.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Betty Ellen Edwards, of 17 Mariners Place, Plainfield, N. J., the sum of \$98.73, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of the cost of travel from Plainfield, N. J., to Sweetwater, Tex., while under official orders to report for Women's Airforce Service Pilot training, which training was terminated while the claimant was en route to Sweetwater, Tex., as a result of administrative action based on recommendations by Members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF JOE MANIER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2725) for the relief of the estate of Joe Manier.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lucile Manier, of Buffalo Valley, Tenn., as administratrix of the estate of Joe Manier, the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Joe Manier who was struck and instantly killed by a United States Army truck on August 7, 1943, while he was crossing United States Highway No. 70N, at a point approximately 14 miles southwest of Cookeville, Tenn.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, and contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lucile Mainer, as administratrix of the estate of Joe Mainer."

EAST COAST SHIP AND YACHT CORPORATION, OF NOANK, CONN.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3053) for the relief of the East Coast Ship and Yacht Corporation, of Noank, Conn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

HEIRS OF HENRY B. TUCKER, DECEASED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3074) for the relief of the heirs of Henry B. Tucker, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the limitations in time in sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of the heirs of Henry B. Tucker, deceased, of Vicksburg, Miss., and the Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider under the remaining provisions of said act their claim on account of injury and disability alleged to have been incurred on or about April 8, 1940, while said Henry B. Tucker was performing his duties as an employee of the United States Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months

from the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUST SVELUND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3081) for the relief of August Svelund.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to August Svelund, of Puyallup, Wash., the sum of \$2,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained and medical expenses incurred resulting from a collision on or about the 15th day of January 1932, in which the car being driven by August Svelund collided with a United States Army truck in Tacoma, Wash.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HASSLER-PONDER TOY MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of Hassler-Ponder Toy Manufacturing Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MRS. GLENN T. BOYLSTON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 194) for the relief of Mrs. Glenn T. Boylston.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Glenn T. Boylston, of North Charleston, S. C., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation on account of the death of her husband, Glenn T. Boylston, who died as a result of injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States Army truck at Charleston, S. C., on July 2, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in "his act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.



## W. C. WORNHOFF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 493) for the relief of W. C. Wornhoff and Josephine Wornhoff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to W. C. Wornhoff, of Forest Park, Ill., the sum of \$1,100, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him for reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by him, and loss of earnings as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a United States mail truck, in Riverside, Ill., on July 4, 1943; and (2) to Josephine Wornhoff, of Forest Park, Ill., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her as a passenger in such automobile, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. FREDA GULLIKSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 567) for the relief of Mrs. Freda Gullikson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in the case of Frederick H. Gullikson, formerly employed by the United States Indian Irrigation Service as a drag-line operator at the Fort Belknap Indian Agency, who died as a result of an injury alleged to have been sustained by him on May 13, 1940, in the course of such employment; and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed to consider and act upon any claim filed with the Commission within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, by or on behalf of Mrs. Freda Gullikson, widow of the said Frederick H. Gullikson, for compensation or other benefits under the provisions of such act of September 7, 1916, as amended, on account of such death: *Provided*, That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. LAURA MAY RYAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1393) for the relief of Mrs. Laura May Ryan.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

## W. H. BAKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1547) for the relief of W. H. Baker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. H. Baker, of Williams, Ariz., the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of his son, Clinton Baker: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,000; to pay the sum of \$81.55 to Walter Baker."

On page 1, line 8, strike out the words "of his son" and insert "and funeral expenses of."

Line 9, page 1, after the comma insert, "who was killed as the result of an airplane accident on October 23, 1942, near Palm Springs, Calif."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CHARLES E. SURMONT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1611) for the relief of Charles E. Surmont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles E. Surmont, the sum of \$347.78, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for time lost from work, medical, and other expenses incident thereto, sustained on July 22, 1943, as a result of a collision on the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, between the automobile in which he was riding and a car driven by William A. Gilbert, who at the time was a sergeant in the United States Army, and driving said car in the performance of duty and under orders: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## HIRES TURNER GLASS CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1677) for the relief of Hires Turner Glass Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Hires Turner Glass Co., Washington, District of Columbia, the sum of \$460.67. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said company against the United States for damage to one of its trucks and a portion of the steel fence surrounding its property as a result of being struck in February 15, 1943, near Arlington Ridge Road and Arlington Street North, Arlington, Va., by a vehicle in the service of the Army of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$460.67" and insert "\$405.67."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "claims", strike out all of that line down to and including the words "United States" on page 2, line 3, and insert the following: "Against the United States for damage to one of its trucks, its glass rack, and a portion of the wire Cyclone fence surrounding its property as a result of being struck by a United States Army truck, on February 15, 1943, near Arlington Ridge Road and Nineteenth Street North, Arlington County, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MONA MAE MILLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1857) for the relief of the legal guardian of Mona Mae Miller, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Mona Mae Miller, a minor, Houston, Tex., the sum of \$20,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Mona Mae Miller on June 20, 1944, when she was struck while crossing Bellaire Boulevard near its intersection with Annapolis Street, in or near the city of Houston, Tex., by a motor vehicle in the service of the United States Navy.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$12,000."

Line 9, page 1, after the first comma, insert the words "medical, hospital, and other expenses."

On page 2, line 4, insert the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be

unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER to first committee amendment: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH WYZYNSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2002) for the relief of Joseph Wyzynski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Wyzynski, of 4 Harold Avenue, Clark Township, N. J., the sum of \$925. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of damage to real property owned by the said Joseph Wyzynski when his building located at 2137 State Highway No. 25, Rahway, N. J., was damaged on November 5, 1943, by a United States Army motor vehicle: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NELSON R. PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2925), for the relief of Nelson R. Park.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Nelson R. Park, American Foreign Service officer, formerly assigned as consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, is hereby relieved from accounting for 2,023 pesos, the equivalent of \$1,191.77, which were stolen from the safe in the consulate at Barranquilla during the night of June 3, 1942.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

LEWIS E. MAGWOOD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3175), to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CAPT. EDWARD MACAULEY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 646), to provide for the advancement of Capt. Edward Macauley, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of rear admiral.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

VICE ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2896) to provide for the advancement of Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of admiral.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MARY G. MARGGRAF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 93) for the relief of Mary G. Marggraf.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary G. Marggraf, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$1,900, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her when she was struck by a United States mail truck at Cicero Avenue and Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Ill., on December 17, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAROLD J. GRIM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1091), for the relief of Harold J. Grim.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harold J. Grim, Upper Darby, Pa., the sum of \$2,437.40. The

payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage resulting from the destruction of the Piper coupe airplane NC-37977, on May 21, 1944, when it was struck where it was parked on Wing's Field, Ambler, Pa., by a landing United States Navy airplane, model F-4U-1, bureau number 02438.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,437.40" and insert "\$2,087.40."

Page 2, line 3, insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CECILIA M. TONNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1328), for the relief of Mrs. Cecilia M. Tonner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Cecilia M. Tonner, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and medical and hospital expenses, resulting from the injuries sustained by Mrs. Tonner, on January 18, 1944, when hit by a United States mail truck at Old Tappan, N. J.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,792.80."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUST W. DIETZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1543) for the relief of August W. Dietz.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.



MRS. MARY SURFACE SHAUGHNESSY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1725) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Surface Shaughnessy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Surface Shaughnessy, Neosho, Mo., the sum of \$6,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Mary Surface Shaughnessy against the United States on account of the loss of vision in her right eye and other permanent injuries and disfigurement suffered by her on July 8, 1944, when she was struck, in a restaurant known as Wolfenbarger's Cafe, Neosho, Mo., with a pop bottle thrown by an enlisted man of the Army stationed at Camp Crowder, Mo.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$4,143.80." Page 2, line 4, insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. And person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOLLIVER: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$4,143.80" and insert "\$2,183.80."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLASSSELL-TAYLOR CO., ROBINSON & YOUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1975) for the relief of Glasssell-Taylor Co., Robinson & Young.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$217,940.31, to Glasssell-Taylor Co., Robinson & Young, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States under contract No. DAW-257-ENG-22, dated April 1942, entered into by Glasssell-Taylor Co., Robinson & Young, with the United States Government through the United States engineers and providing for certain construction work at Karnack, Tex. Such claim arising from a change of orders, failure of the United States Government through its engineers to carry out provisions of the contract and the cancellation of agreements made with claimants: *Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this*

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$217,940.31" and insert "\$221,275.79."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASTERN CONTRACTING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2518) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any prior determination or any provision of law to the contrary, the claim of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, of Quincy, Mass., against the United States (if such claim is filed in such court within 6 months from the date of the enactment of this act) for damages occasioned by delays of the Government in connection with the contract awarded the company on June 8, 1934, for the construction of highway approaches to the Bourne Bridge, Cape Cod Canal, Bourne, Mass., subject to the following provisions and in the manner herein set forth:

(a) The period of delay is hereby established at 192 working days.

(b) The release executed by the company on or about March 21, 1936, shall be disregarded.

(c) The equipment belonging to the company and brought to the locus of the performance of the contract shall be considered as having been kept idle during the entire period of delay, except to the extent that the United States sustains the burden (which is hereby imposed upon the United States as defendant) of submitting and establishing evidence of the extent of mitigation of the damages by such equipment having been utilized elsewhere during such period of delay.

(d) The company's overhead expenses with respect to the period of delay shall first be established by the company without regard to the two contracts with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, known as the Bourne-Plymouth and the Bourne-Wareham contracts, performed by the company during the period of delay, and after such expenses have been so established the United States as defendant shall have the burden of submitting and establishing evidence of the extent to which such expenses were attributable to such two contracts.

(e) The fair value of any fill furnished and put in place by the company may be considered by the court as a portion of the damages to the company as a result of the delays, notwithstanding such fill was furnished without a written order from the contracting officer.

(f) The court shall consider as evidence any evidence applicable heretofore presented by either party in the case of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States, No. 44226, decided by such court October 5, 1942, together with any additional evidence which may be submitted.

(g) The judgment of the Court of Claims shall be final.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after the enacting clause, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SECTION 1. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, notwithstanding any prior determination, any statute of limitations, release, extension of time, waiver of liquidated damages, or prior acceptance of partial allowance, to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of the Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, of Quincy, Mass., against the United States, for damages occasioned by reason of delays caused by the United States Government in carrying out the terms of a certain contract entered into by the said company and the United States Government on June 8, 1934, for the construction of highway approaches to the Bourne Bridge, Cape Cod Canal, Bourne, Mass.

"SEC. 2. The Court of Claims is hereby directed to determine and render judgment upon the claim of the said Eastern Contracting Co. for damages sustained because of certain equipment being idle, and for overhead expenses during the same period, which damages were caused by the Government in preventing the company from keeping said contract as per schedule. The period of delay is hereby established at 192 working days, between January 23, 1935, and September 9, 1935. In rendering judgment the court shall take into consideration the fact that this equipment was used on other contracts during a portion of this period, and reduce the amount of damages accordingly.

"SEC. 3. The Court of Claims is further directed to determine and render judgment upon the claims of the Eastern Contracting Co. for the fair value of furnishing 43,869 cubic yards of borrow material in making the north fill. The damages awarded shall be the difference between the contract price without the delay and the extra cost to which plaintiff was put due to double hauling and handling, as a result of the delay caused by the United States Government, and over which the said company had no control. Such damages shall be awarded notwithstanding the fact that such additional fill was furnished without a written order from the contracting officer as provided under the terms of the contract.

"SEC. 4. Any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall be instituted within 1 year from the date of the approval hereof, and the court shall consider as evidence in such suit any or all evidence heretofore presented by either party in the case of the Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States, No. 44226, decided by the Court of Claims on October 5, 1942, together with any additional evidence which may be submitted.

"SEC. 5. From any decision or judgment rendered in any suit presented under the authority of this act, a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States may be applied for by either party thereto, as is provided by law in other cases."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUFUS A. HANCOCK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2578) for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rufus A. Hancock, of Howard County, Md., the sum of \$7,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained on July 1, 1941, when he collided with a United States Army motorcycle on the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard in Howard County, Md.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, beginning in line 6 with the figure \$7,500, strike out the balance of line 6 and all of lines 7 and 8, and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as the result of an accident which occurred on July 1, 1941, when the car which he was driving."

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OSCAR N. McLEAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2666) for the relief of Oscar N. McLean.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, that completes the call of the Private Calendar.

#### EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 938), to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes, with the two committee amendments recommended by the Committee on Flood Control.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for completion of work begun under the acts entitled "An act to provide for emergency

flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes," approved respectively July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944: *Provided*, That pending the appropriation of said sum the Secretary of War may allot from existing flood-control appropriations such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 shall be deemed to be additional and supplemental to, and not in lieu of existing general legislation authorizing allocation of flood-control funds for restoration of flood-control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

SEC. 3. The War Production Board, and every other governmental agency which has jurisdiction over allocations and priorities relating to farm machinery and equipment, are authorized and directed immediately to take such steps as may be necessary to provide for the necessary allocations and priorities to enable farmers in the areas affected by floods in 1944 and 1945 to replace and repair their farm machinery and equipment which was destroyed or damaged by such floods, or windstorms, or fire caused by lightning, and to continue farming operations.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 86]

Adams	Fogarty	Mason
Andrews, Ala.	Forand	Michener
Baldwin, Md.	Fuller	Morrison
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fulton	Murphy
Barrett, Pa.	Gerlach	Norton
Barry	Gillie	O'Brien, Mich.
Bell	Goodwin	O'Neal
Bender	Granahan	O'Toole
Bloom	Granger	Pace
Boren	Grant, Ala.	Peterson, Fla.
Boykin	Green	Pfeiffer
Bradley, Mich.	Gross	Philbin
Bradley, Pa.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ploesser
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Powell
Brumbaugh	Hare	Quinn, N. Y.
Buckley	Harless, Ariz.	Rabaut
Bunker	Hart	Rabin
Butler	Hartley	Rains
Camp	Healy	Reece, Tenn.
Campbell	Hébert	Reed, Ill.
Canfield	Heffernan	Rich
Celler	Hess	Richards
Chelf	Hinshaw	Rodgers, Pa.
Cochran	Hobbs	Roe, N. Y.
Cole, Kans.	Hoffman	Rogers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes, Mass.	Rooney
Cooley	Hook	Rowan
Corbett	Jennings	Sabath
Crawford	Johnson, Okla.	Savage
Curley	Johnson,	Sharp
Daughton, Va.	Lyndon B.	Sheridan
Davis	Judd	Short
Dawson	Keefe	Simpson, Pa.
Delaney,	Kefauver	Smith, Va.
James J.	Kelley, Pa.	Stewart
Delaney,	Keogh	Sumners, Tex.
John J.	Kilburn	Talbot
Dickstein	Kling	Thomas, N. J.
Dingell	Kirwan	Torrens
Domeneaux	LaFollette	Traynor
Douglas, Calif.	Lane	Vorvis, Ohio
Earthman	Latham	Wadsworth
Eaton	Luce	Welch
Ellis	Lynch	Weiss
Ellsworth	McConnell	West
Elsaesser	McCormack	White
Engel, Mich.	McGlinchey	Wilson
Feighan	McMillen, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
Fisher	Madden	Worley
Flood	Marcantonio	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 286 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion of Mr. WHITTINGTON, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 20 minutes; and the gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall use a part of my time and desire to be notified when I have consumed 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make three extensions of remarks and include certain papers and tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration is a bill to authorize the sum of \$12,000,000 to be appropriated for emergency flood-control work, to repair levees, and other flood-control structures on rivers and streams where the Federal Government has done the construction or where the local people have done the construction, including works built by individuals, where those works have been damaged or destroyed by recent floods. During the current year, 1945, there have been excessive floods on several of the principal rivers of the United States, including among others the upper Mississippi, that stretch of the Mississippi between Cairo and St. Louis, the Ohio, the Missouri, the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the White, and the Atchafalaya, and the Trinity River in Texas. Approximately 15,000,000 acres of land were overflowed. Damages to agricultural interests aggregating \$45,000,000 were reported by the Chief of Engineers. Other damages were reported aggregating \$53,000,000. It is estimated by the Chief of Engineers that the total damages aggregate more than \$103,000,000. Fifty-eight lives were lost.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the appropriation of \$12,000,000, the amount to be, of course, carefully scruti-



nized by the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of making these emergency repairs. It is essential that these repairs be made immediately so that crops in some cases may be grown for the current year.

I wish to say in this connection that in 1943 we had great floods, particularly in the Midwest, and on July 12, 1943, an authorization of \$10,000,000 was passed by unanimous consent in this House in the exact language of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the pending bill. There was inserted in the consideration by the Senate the language that now appears in section 3 of the pending bill which provides for priorities to be given to farmers in the flood-control area. I may say that the Flood Control Committee has included that provision in the Senate bill which we have reported.

I have moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the two committee amendments recommended by the Committee on Flood Control. One amendment corrects a typographical error in line 4 of section 1, making the word "expanded" read "expended." The second amendment of the committee strikes out section 4 involving the reappropriation of \$12,000,000. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has introduced a resolution for reappropriating this amount. The Committee on Flood Control has no jurisdiction, and hence my motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as reported by the House Flood Control Committee. Under the rules the bill cannot now be amended.

We conducted hearings, we submitted a report, and the hearings are available to members.

We considered the Senate bill, there being a number of House bills before us. We thought that inasmuch as the Senate bill had passed, it would facilitate matters by considering and reporting the Senate bill.

Section 4 of this bill is a reappropriation of some \$13,000,000 of an appropriation made in 1943 to relieve flood sufferers. This amount was reappropriated by the Committee on Appropriations in 1944. The item was included in this Senate bill, but the Committee on Flood Control eliminated it, and it is eliminated in the pending motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, because I followed the instructions of the committee. That reappropriation is a matter for the Committee on Appropriations. We did not want to infringe on the prerogatives of that committee, so we struck out section 4, making this reappropriation.

As I stated, sections 1 and 2 of this bill are in identical language with Public Law 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved May 29, 1944, authorizing \$12,000,000. That is the language carried in this bill and the only authorization language carried in the bill. Again, as I stated a few moments ago, sections 1, 2, and 3 are identical in language, the amount in the pending bill being \$12,000,000 and, in the act approved in 1943, \$10,000,000. That is Public Law 138, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session. The bill was passed by unanimous consent without a dissenting voice, in each case.

The purpose of this legislation is to repair the damages wherever they have occurred in all the river basins in the United States during the current year.

The Senate Committee on Commerce conducted hearings and submitted a report. The House Committee on Flood Control conducted hearings, we submitted a report and we invite your attention to that report. It shows that the Chief of Engineers submitted a written statement to the committee, in addition to appearing before the committee and submitting his testimony, that \$12,000,000 would be required in order to provide for the emergency work, damaged flood-control works, in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, California, Texas, and other States and particularly in Louisiana, where they were damaged or destroyed during the current year. The estimated damages are set out in the table on page 5 of the committee report. The amounts are set out there, with the estimated damage in the Ohio Valley and elsewhere. I believe in the Ohio Valley they had more lives lost than elsewhere, 24 lives having been lost.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. I notice that notwithstanding the large loss of life in the Ohio Valley only \$44,000 is estimated to be the cost of making emergency repairs as against a total of \$7,000,000 for all the other rivers. Can the gentleman indicate why that is so?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I will be glad to answer that. Fortunately, because of the works that have been constructed the damages were not more in Ohio, the principal damage being at Portsmouth. It will only require \$44,000 as against \$193,000 that they have expended in rescue work, in getting people from the tops of houses and from overflowed areas. It is essential that the language as carried in section 1 be just as written so that in the event a flood occurs next December or January, temporarily the Chief of Engineers may use available funds for rescue work and repairs.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. May I inquire whether this bill would authorize improvements along the Mississippi River between St. Louis and the Twin Cities?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If there are any levees or other works constructed by your local people or by the Federal Government that were damaged or destroyed, then this bill authorizes them to be repaired. No new works are authorized. No flood-control works have been generally built during the last 2 or 3 years, national flood works having been suspended for the duration.

Mr. TALLE. I have five counties bordering on the Mississippi River. There is a little town in one county where the levees were threatened not long ago. There were overflows at other points.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If the people in that town constructed the levee or wall

or any sort of improvement and it has been damaged or destroyed, this bill covers it. If there is no improvement there, there is no provision for new works in this bill.

As I have stated, Public, 138, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, dated July 12, 1943, is identical in language and substance with the pending bill, and as shown by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 30, 1943, page 6847, it passed the House by unanimous consent. It will be kept in mind that as passed by the Senate the pending bill embraced section 4 which reappropriates the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. The Committee on Flood Control amended the Senate bill by striking out said section 4, inasmuch as it is an appropriation in an authorization bill and is thus subject to a point of order. Moreover, the reappropriation is for the Committee on Appropriations.

I repeat that Public 318, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, is an exact copy in language and in substance of sections 1 and 2 of the pending bill, and as shown by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 15, 1944, page 4581, it passed by unanimous consent.

In neither case was the bill passed on the unanimous consent calendar, but the Speaker recognized me, and in one case I was recognized on Monday, May 15, 1944, to pass the said Public 318 by unanimous consent, and in the case of Public 138 I was recognized on Wednesday, June 30, 1943, to pass the bill by unanimous consent.

It will be kept in mind that the pending bill is a Senate bill. Personally I see no occasion for section 3, but inasmuch as the War Production Board has advised me that priorities have been given for farm machinery in flood areas, there is no objection to including Section 3. This section does not involve an appropriation. It merely restates the policy that is now followed by the War Production Board. It was included in said Public 138 in July 12, 1943, as a compromise covering a number of amendments inserted by the Senate, this provision having been inserted by the Senate. Inasmuch as Congress approved section 3 in 1943 by unanimous consent, there was not enough involved to make a controversy by striking out section 3 of the Senate bill which we are considering.

Since 1938 it has been the policy to make annual appropriations to provide for emergency flood relief. The annual authorization has been increased to \$1,000,000 in the act of December 22, 1944. It is estimated that this amount is sufficient for ordinary damages to flood works, but in 1945 as testified by the Chief of Engineers and as disclosed by the hearings, there was a record flood along the lower Mississippi River between the mouth of the Red and the Gulf, and along the Atchafalaya and along the Red River. There were maximum floods along the Arkansas, the White, and the Mississippi north of Cairo, and especially between Cairo and St. Louis.

Section 1 really involves a reappropriation of existing flood-control appropriations. As I have previously stated, the provision that enables the Secretary of War, pending the appropriation of the authorization carried in the bill, to allot from existing flood-control appropriations emergency funds has been carried in the said two previous emergency acts in 1943 and 1944.

This is substantially the language that is carried in river and harbor acts where existing appropriations may be used and reimbursed for making preliminary examinations and surveys. A similar provision is contained in practically every flood-control bill that has been passed for examinations and surveys. There is no loss to the Public Treasury. The provision is in the public interest. If a flood occurs and if it is necessary to repair, funds should be available for immediate repairs. There will be no increased appropriation. The funds when appropriated will reimburse for emergency repairs that are made within the limit of the appropriation.

The pending bill does not provide for new construction. It provides for emergency work on flood-control works, including levees and flood walls, whether they were constructed by the Federal Government or by the local interests, or whether they were constructed by individuals. Provision is made for works that have been threatened or destroyed or that may be threatened or destroyed by later floods in 1945. The whole purpose of the authorization is in line with the policy heretofore adopted by Congress to make repairs to flood-control works damaged or destroyed by floods. If a portion of a levee is washed away and it is rebuilt, it may be rebuilt and relocated to a larger grade and section than the remainder of the existing levee, so that when the existing levee is enlarged in the future the stretch or segment repaired and strengthened will be utilized in the permanent flood-control works.

It is necessary for works that have been damaged or destroyed to be repaired immediately. Food was never more important. Crops are to be planted. They should be protected. The bill should pass by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is of a type which I believe commands the sympathy and the respect of the House. I believe that it is legislation which ought to be passed to give relief to a large group of citizens of this country who have suffered from flood disaster. This bill is limited so far as funds are concerned in section 1, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] has so well pointed out, to repairs of Government and local levees which have actually been breached or damaged. Undoubtedly there will be some extension work necessary on some of these levees in order to give the proper protection until the final work is carried out.

There is a provision in section 1 which on the face of it is subject to a point of order on the ground that it is an appropriation on a legislative bill. On the other hand it has been the custom for years past to allow such a provision to go through on emergency legislation, and I hope that no one will see fit to raise that point of order. Section 2 has already been explained.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it the intention of the committee to strike out the final section of this bill?

Mr. CLASON. Section 4 is not in the bill as it was reported by the committee. It was in the bill as it passed the Senate, but as it came out of the House Committee on Flood Control section 4 was stricken.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. This is a motion to suspend, and I stated that section 4 was eliminated in the motion to suspend.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Did the gentleman's committee hold hearings on this bill?

Mr. CLASON. We did.

Mr. DONDERO. Did the committee find that \$12,000,000 would be adequate to repair the damage that was done?

Mr. CLASON. That is the figure that was reported to us by the Chief of Engineers, General Reybold. It covers not only work with reference to the great flood on the Red River down south but also, as shown in the report, on other rivers. It is true that most of the money is going to be spent down in the lower Mississippi and on neighboring tributaries, but nevertheless that just happens to be the place where the floods did the most damage to these particular works.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEN. Does it also include the Red River of the North in Minnesota and North Dakota?

Mr. CLASON. The list of those rivers is mentioned in General Reybold's testimony as contained on page 5 of the report, but if there is any damage done anywhere this language is broad enough to permit the work to be done. You see, the type of work that is to be done is the repairing of public works or local works, and if the damage which has been suffered has not been either to public or private flood-control works it does not provide for furnishing money to fix up farmhouses or farm lands or anything of that sort.

Mr. HAGEN. Section 3 applies to our farmers in Minnesota and North Dakota concerning priorities for farm machinery.

Mr. CLASON. It does. I intended to clear that up later.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is this \$12,000,000 appropriation to be spent in the fiscal year 1946?

Mr. CLASON. If it is provided. Presumably it will be spent immediately; in other words, these levees have been breached or washed away and it is necessary to give immediate protection to these localities and prevent further flood damage due to the fact that there are no levees or breached levees at the present time, to repair them at once, not only on the Mississippi, but wherever they may be.

Mr. JENSEN. So as soon as the appropriation is made, the work of repairing these levees can proceed even before 1946.

Mr. CLASON. Yes. It would be done immediately. The purpose of the legislation is to have this emergency work done at once. That is the purpose of bringing the legislation up today in this manner.

Mr. JENSEN. I am happy that that is the case, because we need a lot of this work in many sections of the country, especially in mine.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that the purpose of this legislation is to repair these levees before the June rise on the Missouri River comes down and does the usual damage so that the crops grown in these areas will be protected.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to know that.

Mr. CLASON. The testimony shows that floods are expected on the upper tributaries of the Mississippi in June.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. In answer to the gentleman from Iowa, I think there is a provision on page 2 of the bill which authorizes the Secretary of War to allot from existing flood money sufficient to proceed with the work immediately, and then reimburse those funds from the proceeds of this bill.

Mr. CLASON. No. This is not an appropriation bill. Therefore, as I understand, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriation [Mr. CANNON] has a resolution which he will bring up later which contains what was section 4 of this bill as it passed the Senate, and that will have to be passed by the House in order to furnish them with the \$15,000,000.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman explain the meaning of lines 4 to 9 on page 2?

Mr. CLASON. That is an appropriation, as I said previously. There is money available at the present time which has been appropriated and can be used. Nevertheless, to reimburse the funds out of which that money will be used, it will be necessary at a later date



to pass in some other form section 4 of this bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. DONDERO. And take money out of this bill to do it, which would be proper?

Mr. CLASON. That money out of the so-called Cannon resolution in order to reimburse the money which will be spent under this bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. So in no event would the amount exceed \$12,000,000, the amount authorized in this bill.

Mr. DONDERO. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the use of these funds now, while the levees are not having the impact of floods against them, would ultimately reduce the cost, because ultimately we would have to do this job in any event?

Mr. CLASON. It is true in regard to some of them that it is just going to replace the levees which will continue as part of the general scheme for flood protection in the Mississippi, but it is my understanding that later, in some instances, some of the levees which will now be repaired will not be a part of the main system of flood control in the Mississippi, and they will have to build additional levees, perhaps larger and behind where these now are. This is just an emergency measure to prevent losses from June floods or subsequent floods, before we can carry on after the war our big flood-control program.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Then the money spent upon these emergency levees will not be a lost sum?

Mr. CLASON. No, it will not.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman thinks it fits into the program of the development of new flood-control walls?

Mr. CLASON. For the most part it will entirely fit in. Only a small part at most will be used for emergency work.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I have just clipped from the newspaper an Associated Press article indicating that on some of these rivers the flood warnings already have been sent out, thus indicating the approach of the June rise at the present time. Therefore, it is very important that the bill receive immediate attention in order that the levees be repaired and put back into shape to do the job of protecting those areas.

Mr. CLASON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. Will the gentleman inform me whether a breakage in a dike that protects a little town on a bank of the Mississippi would come within the scope of the provisions of this bill?

Mr. CLASON. It is my understanding that if it is a public dike owned either by the Federal Government or by some local group which is a public group, they will repair it.

Mr. TALLE. I have appealed for repairs on dikes among other things and the War Department has said that such work is a postwar matter, but flood protection is an emergency job now, and I should like to be assured that the work will be done.

Mr. CLASON. I cannot assure the gentleman that his interpretation will be accepted by the Army engineers. They are the last word. If they say it is not an emergency repair but a permanent repair that the gentleman is asking, of course, I suppose he will have to wait until after the war.

Mr. TALLE. But the committee has in mind broken dikes, and so on?

Mr. CLASON. Yes; those broken dikes which require immediate attention to prevent emergency damage.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am glad to note that there is an estimate here for the upper Mississippi of \$570,000. I presume that work will start on all these projects as soon as the money is made available.

Mr. CLASON. The purpose of course is to make it available for immediate use. It will then be up to the Army engineers to use the money as soon as they can profitably do so.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. As indicated by the gentleman from Mississippi, is not this purely an emergency provision or authorization in order to take care of the existing levees that have been destroyed or broken so that the farmers may proceed to plant their crops this year and have protection without their crops being destroyed when the June and July rains come along?

Mr. CLASON. That is the purpose, certainly, so far as the farmers are concerned. So far as the cities are concerned, they are going to protect them also against any floods.

Mr. Speaker, turning to section 3, we have a proposition which requires a little study, and which to my mind has never been satisfactorily explained. As a matter of fact, we have not had any testimony, so far as I know, in the committee to indicate the need for section 3. It was contained in the Senate bill. It is my understanding at the present time in order for a farmer or any person to buy farm machinery now, it is not necessary for him to secure a priority from the War Production Board. Likewise, the question has been raised as to whether or not if you pass section 3 in this bill you are not going to require the War Production Board to set up a system of priorities. In other words, you may make the position of the farmers throughout the country worse by passing this bill

containing section 3. I personally have not seen and never have had explained to my satisfaction any need for section 3 of this bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true our information is that the War Production Board has already done just what section 3 provides? We included it because the Senate had it in their bill.

Mr. CLASON. The committee included it in the bill over my motion to strike it out. I intend to offer an amendment to strike it out now that the bill is under consideration in this form because as I see it, I do not know and it has never been explained by any testimony given by any Government official or any other person, what effect section 3 would have. The Senate put it in the bill and there was no testimony in the Senate hearings as to what section 3 means. So far as I know, we would be a good deal better off if we do not tamper with it for today without section 3 our farmers can buy any farm machinery they can find without a priority.

If we put section 3 in the bill and make it law it may be necessary for the War Production Board to set up some sort of system of priorities which will tie up the farmers worse than they are at present.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Of course, until a few days ago the farmers did have to get priorities for certain types of farm machinery, and that is the reason this language was placed in the bill. It was done to get away from that requirement of the War Production Board. Now, since they have removed that restriction I cannot see any reason why this should be stricken from the bill, because they might change that order and the farmers would be freed from it. It seems to me it is wise to keep it in the bill so that the farmers can get this machinery without priorities. I think it would be a wise thing to keep it in the bill for the protection of the farmers in case somebody did change their mind.

Mr. CLASON. I do not agree with the gentleman. There are several reasons in addition to those I have already stated. This will require the War Production Board to allocate farm machinery to these very farmers, and it is quite possible that farmers in other sections who have gone without machinery for 2 or 3 years can produce more if they can get the same farm machinery than can be produced in these districts. Therefore without any testimony having been offered in the committee on the subject, I feel, in fairness to all the farmers, this section 3 should be stricken.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. This section as now written would give preference to farmers whose machinery has been destroyed

by a windstorm, regardless of where the windstorm occurred?

Mr. CLASON. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the fact that on July 12, 1943, what is section 3 in this bill was passed as section 4 in another bill. It was the identical section dealing with farm machinery and equipment. It is practically the same language, word for word, as appears in the bill we are talking about at this time.

I want to say to the Members of the Western States that this legislation is very much needed for the reason if we would have flash floods we would find ourselves in a position where no funds would be available for the Corps of Army Engineers to assist our local or State governments in protecting the levees or dams that might be damaged by the run-off of heavy snow, such as we have in some of the Western States.

This bill is no different than any other emergency flood-control bill that has passed this House during the 8 years I have been a Member of this body. As I pointed out, this provision set forth in section 3 is identical with section 4, which became a law in 1943. I feel it is very important that that section remain in this bill. A farmer might have all of his farm machinery destroyed, including tractors and plows, by a flood. With this provision in the bill as it is at present, the War Production Board could allocate new farm machinery to that farmer who had lost all of his farm machinery in a flood. That might come to any of us in a Flood Belt. For that reason, it is a very important item to retain in the present bill.

I hope the membership of the House will pass this bill, because it is much-needed legislation.

I yield the remainder of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself a half minute.

Mr. Speaker, I said I was going to offer an amendment to strike out section 3. I am rather inclined to the belief that even if I wanted to perhaps I could not; but in view of the fact that several Members have told me they feel this might be an advantage in the bill I do not intend to offer that amendment even though it might be possible to do so.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time on this side, 3 minutes, to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, in many areas of the country this bill is a most important. In certain parts of the United States this year there have been record-breaking floods. On numerous rivers in different sections of the country all-time flood records have been established. For instance, the Army engineers, testifying before the Flood Con-

trol Committee, stated that 15,700,000 acres of land throughout the United States have been inundated in the floods of this spring. They testified that damages had run up to \$103,000,000. They have come before the Flood Control Committee and asked for this small sum of money, \$15,000,000, to repair the levees, build up again the dikes, put things in readiness to take care of a rise which may come later during the year.

To show you the seriousness of this matter, Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned heretofore during the course of this debate, I have just clipped out of the local edition of the press a long article covering the possibilities of a flood within the next few weeks on some of these same rivers. This article refers to numerous rivers. Among them are streams in Texas and in Arkansas. The flood warnings sent out by the Weather Bureau have already been hoisted in some of these areas, and it is vitally necessary, Mr. Speaker, that the engineers get in and repair the damages done by the early spring flood to prevent the water from coming through the same breaks through which it came before.

Mr. Speaker, personally, I regret very much that the committee decided to delete section 4 from the bill. I understand that under the parliamentary situation at the present time an amendment to this bill is not in order. I have such an amendment to restore section 4 of the bill in my hand; and, were it in order, I would offer it for a vote now. It also is vitally needed, and I hope that the Committee on Appropriations, in considering this matter within the near future, will give it prompt and urgent attention so as to reappropriate the funds provided for in section 4, which were deleted from the bill at the time it was considered by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was very glad to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON] say that he would withdraw his objection to section 3 of the bill.

Section 3 of the bill undertakes to direct the War Production Board to allocate to the farmers, farm machinery to meet this situation. Someone argued that it is not necessary. I respectfully submit that it will not do any harm and it might do a lot of good.

We ought to be willing and ready to tell some of these boards and agencies in Washington to do certain things.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said, this is purely an emergency proposition. It ought to pass unanimously. Red River runs through the congressional district which I represent. We experienced one of the worst floods in all history during the present year. The water was so high that in going over the country in a motorboat, over highways and over railroads, I had to duck my head a number of times when we went under telephone wires. You could not tell where the railroad was or where the highway was except by the telephone poles and that was in a country that old people never

saw under water before. I spent considerable time down there in the mud and water doing my best to help the people in every way possible. This personal contact gave me information which I could not have gained in any other way.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. The tabulation in the hearings shows an estimate of the amount of money to be spent on various river basins. In order to get the facts, I simply want to ask the gentleman if that tabulation is intended to be confined to money that will be spent upon those river basins or will the funds be available for any area that has suffered floods during the year 1945?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Oh, no; the tabulation in the hearing is not restrictive. It does not mean that the money is going to be used on that list alone. We simply provide this money so that the engineers can repair the damage where they find it in the United States in connection with 1945 floods.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word with reference to the parliamentary situation. This is a Senate bill. I insisted in the Flood Control Committee of the House that we give consideration to the Senate bill because it would expedite this legislation. The House Flood Control Committee voted to strike out section 4 of the bill. I deeply regret that action. I deplore that section 4 has been taken from the bill. I voted in the committee to keep it in the bill and I wish I had an opportunity here again to vote for section 4. This comes before the House on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as reported out by the House. The bill will, therefore, have to be voted up or down. Under the parliamentary situation, there is no chance to offer an amendment to get section 4 back into the bill. I have such an amendment in my pocket which I would offer if it could be done, but the Parliamentarian says there is absolutely no way to do it. The only thing that can be done, therefore, under the parliamentary situation is to pass this bill as it is and then seek an appropriation through the Appropriations Committee. The gentleman from Missouri, Chairman CANNON, of the Appropriations Committee, has a resolution pending to do that, and I shall urge him to get it to the floor at the earliest minute possible. I have been diligent in working on this matter since the flood happened and I hope for immediate action by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Speaker, in 1943 when we had a situation in the Missouri River Valley that was bad I fought as a member of the conference committee on that bill to get the money for the people in that section of the country. I was glad to do that. Now we in Louisiana are facing a bad situation, a situation in which many of our people have been driven from their homes, their stock drowned in many cases, their crops destroyed and delayed, their barns damaged or destroyed, and in some cases even their homes have been destroyed and many badly damaged.



The unprecedented rains on Red River and its tributaries brought a deluge of water down on us far surpassing anything the Army engineers had ever expected. We had the levees, and the levees had been built to withstand the highest waters which the Army engineers thought possible. But the water came much higher than the engineers had ever expected, and the result was that the levees were topped or broken in many places. Now the Army engineers are having to reexamine all of their flood-control plans on Red River and that whole matter is now under consideration by the engineers and we hope to have a further report from them later this year. I have urged that they present us a plan that will give us protection even against the greatest possible flood. I have requested the Chief of Engineers to see if he could find more sites for additional dams like Denison Dam. That dam evidently held down the crest of the water around a foot and a half.

If we could find one or more similar sites for dams upstream on the Red River or its tributaries, it would greatly help. I am hoping very much that the engineers will be able to work out a complete system of protective works on Red River so that we shall never again have a major flood. Of course, the war has handicapped our flood-control program. The President impounded all flood-control money early in the war. That could not be helped. But I hope the Army engineers will within a reasonable time be able to work out plans for complete protection on Red River in the light of this new flood so that when the war is over we can go forward with our plans. Of course, I am interested in the Mississippi River, the Ouachita River, and all other rivers, and as a member of the committee I have always sought to help wherever possible.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding two of my colleagues from Louisiana have preceded me, I wish to call to your attention the fact that the legislation under consideration is not for the sole benefit of Louisiana.

On the contrary, this bill is for the authorization of appropriations for the entire United States for the year 1945 to meet the necessary expenses of flood-fighting activities and emergency repairs and restoration of flood-control works damaged or destroyed, and reference to the hearings before the Flood Control Committee on the bill under consideration will disclose that approximately \$2,850,000 have already been expended by the Chief of Engineers for rescue work and flood fighting in the recent severe floods on the Sacramento-San Joaquin, Gulf coastal streams and the Mississippi River system, including such major tributaries as the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and White Rivers and their tributaries.

I come from the southern portion of the State of Louisiana, and we were fortunate in the recent floods, through the

efforts of the United States engineers, the damage in the southern portion of the State was not as great as in the northern part of the State of Louisiana.

Most of the damage in the recent floods in the South were in the Red River Valley, especially in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The southern part of Arkansas suffered great damage. In north Louisiana that section from Shreveport south to Alexandria had millions of acres of the finest agricultural lands inundated, and thousands of homes were destroyed, and the loss of life and property was extensive.

I wonder how many Members of this House have seen these floods and the damage suffered by those affected? How many of you have seen thousands of homes and barns under water with only the roofs out.

Mr. Speaker, water from 31 States drains through the State of Louisiana, and it is not a local problem, and when great damage is done to our flood-control system as a result of these floods the least that can be done is to rebuild our defensive system of levees, when damaged, to control and protect us from recurring floods.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think it necessary for me to discuss the merits of this bill any further, as I think the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], of the Flood Control Committee has made a full and able presentation of the legislation, and as a member of the Flood Control Committee I wish to say that having experienced five major floods in my State I am most sympathetic to the other States who are similarly affected from time to time, and I have consistently supported legislation to give relief and protection to those sections of the country affected by floodwaters as well as for their protection in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I might say that I and the entire Louisiana delegation supported and worked for similar legislation and appropriations during the years 1943 and 1944 for the Missouri River Valley, and the legislation under consideration is for the same purpose as covered in that legislation.

The committee considers it urgent that the repairs to the levees and flood-control works recently damaged be made as soon as possible so that the structures will provide effective flood protection as soon as possible in the areas affected, for it is possible that there will be further damaging floods during this year, and therefore immediate relief should be provided.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that this bill will be enacted unanimously.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the committee will keep section 3 in this bill. May I say that the people who farm in my district are greatly in need of farm machinery. There is a serious shortage of farm labor all over the country. Such a condition can only be remedied by making available sufficient farm implements for the use of the farmers. Especially is this true in the flooded areas of the country. About one-fourth

of my district has lately been covered by water. Many thousands of acres have been inundated, and this land is the most fertile to be found anywhere in America. Those farmers are in distress. They need tractors, they need farm machinery, they need equipment. I hope that when you cast your vote on the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts that you will keep section 3 in this bill. To do so means that these farmers from the flooded areas can make a crop this year. I also want to commend the Committee on Flood Control for bringing this bill to the House with such dispatch. It passed the Senate on May 10, and hearings were held in the committee on the following Monday. This is urgent legislation as these levees must be repaired without delay.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to my colleague from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts made an announcement a moment ago that he would not offer an amendment to strike out section 3. He therefore will, so far as he is concerned, permit it to remain in the bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. I hope that he does not offer such an amendment. The farmers in the areas affected by the recent flood waters should be given every inducement and encouragement to meet the farm goals in order to produce the expanded needs of foods and fibers for a Nation at war, for the armed forces, the civilian population, and the starving peoples of liberated countries.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in conclusion, as I said in the beginning, that the language in sections 1 and 2 is identical with the language passed in 1943 and 1944. This bill covers emergency work for the floods that occurred in 1945 or that will occur hereafter during this year. The language with reference to the use of funds previously appropriated is the language that occurs in the river and harbor bill where we make provision for preliminary surveys in connection with those works; in other words, the language concerning the use of emergency funds to be reimbursed out of the appropriations made as authorized in this bill is language that obtains in flood control emergency bills.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. Is it the opinion that this language with reference to the strengthening of levees is broad enough to cover the raising of levees?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct, where the levees were damaged or destroyed and have to be rebuilt.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLASON. Several persons have asked me if it is in order to offer amendments to the bill on the floor. It is my understanding that it is not.

The SPEAKER. No amendments are in order unless they were included in the motion, and such amendments are now pending.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana) there were—ayes 127, noes 1.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Catling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

- H. R. 244. An act for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown;
- H. R. 533. An act authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.;
- H. R. 780. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Vonnice Jones, a minor;
- H. R. 856. An act for the relief of Frances Biewer;
- H. R. 879. An act for the relief of Ed Williams;
- H. R. 904. An act for the relief of Fred A. Lower;
- H. R. 930. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gladys Stout;
- H. R. 1016. An act for the relief of Capt. Millard L. Treadwell;
- H. R. 1054. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Karalis;
- H. R. 1069. An act for the relief of Sidney B. Walton;
- H. R. 1184. An act to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va.;
- H. R. 1241. An act for the relief of Margaret M. Meersman;
- H. R. 1260. An act for the relief of Dr. Walter L. Jackson and City-County Hospital;
- H. R. 1347. An act for the relief of Leo Graham;
- H. R. 1558. An act for the relief of Mrs. Alma Mallette and Ansel Adkins;
- H. R. 1561. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Louis Cliniglio;
- H. R. 1598. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie I. Clay;
- H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert Lee Slade;
- H. R. 1652. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La.;
- H. R. 1659. An act authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River;
- H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of Domenico Strangio;
- H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of Francis X. Servaites;
- H. R. 1877. An act for the relief of Major William Peyton Tidwell;
- H. R. 1910. An act for the relief of Frank Lore and Elizabeth Vidotto;
- H. R. 1952. An act for the relief of Joseph Brunette;
- H. R. 2006. An act for the relief of Boyd B. Black;
- H. R. 2068. An act to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal

property occurring incident to their service; H. R. 2129. An act for the relief of Edward Lawrence Kunze;

H. R. 2361. An act for the relief of Alexander Sawyer;

H. R. 2701. An act for the relief of Margaret J. Pow;

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution repealing a portion of the appropriation and contract authorization available to the Maritime Commission; and

H. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 47, current session, entitled "Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany," being a report of the joint committee which visited Germany to investigate concentration camps.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Labor.
4. Department of the Navy.
5. Department of the Treasury.
6. Federal Security Agency.
7. Office of Censorship.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill just passed may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 15 I was granted permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a certain document. I am informed that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and that the cost will be \$121.40. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain charts.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in two instances and include in one a radio address he delivered yesterday afternoon and in the other an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GEARHART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one a paper by Dr. John Lee Coulter entitled "Unfortunate Use of Statistics," and in another certain reports and tabulations by the Tariff Commission and the Department of Commerce.

Mr. ELSTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered over the NBC system on Friday, the 18th, with regard to a department of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. ELLIS (at the request of Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two telegrams.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a letter from a constituent and in the other an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Times-Herald.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a set of resolutions asking for the continuation of the Price Control Act with certain reforms.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report by the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the language of the citation in connection with the conferring of a Distinguished Service Cross on a very distinguished soldier from my home town who lost his life recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FOOD SHORTAGES

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.



## THE DEUTSCH CASE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, during the week end I received numerous telegrams and letters from my district urging that I vote against the contempt action contemplated against Albert Deutsch. Of course, I am going to vote against it.

I was one of four Members of the House who voted against the original resolution for a House investigation of the Veterans' Administration. I feared at the time that the investigation might result in exactly what has happened.

There is no perfection in Government administration. There is bound to be lack of understanding and incompetence in human being and those shortcomings are bound to be reflected in the administration of public projects. The miracle is that so much good work is done so well. When inefficiency creates widespread public resentment an investigation is in order, but the investigation must be fair, thorough, and pointed at eliminating the causes of criticism.

It was apparent from the beginning that House investigation of the Veterans' Administration would suffer from lack of a fair attempt to get down to the rock-bottom facts and really correct the conditions causing criticism. It is obvious from this Deutsch incident that the real issues were to be clouded by an attempt to indict the people who had the courage to offer evidence.

The result is that Congress is being made the butt of ridicule.

It is a great comfort to the American people to know that so many Members of Congress, members of the investigating committee included, have announced that they will not support the contempt action should it reach the House for a vote.

It should be voted down so emphatically that no Member of the American Congress will ever attempt it again. It should be voted down so emphatically that every member of a congressional investigation committee will always hold before him the real issues at stake and not seek an opportunity to get personally even with some newspaper news reporter or person who differs with him in principle or in method.

## COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 333) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLANNAGAN, ZIMMERMAN, PACE, HOPE, and KINZER.

## FREIGHT RATES

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, every fair-minded citizen of the United States, and I am sure by far the greater number of our people fall into that classification, rejoices to learn of the progress being made in the elimination of the age-old policy of freight-rate discrimination against the South and West.

Long before I came to Congress I began studying freight rates as they applied to our section of the country as compared with those applicable to other sections. At each session of the Congress in which I have been permitted to serve I have introduced bills seeking to correct this unjustified policy of freight-rate discrimination.

It was good to learn the Supreme Court some weeks ago assumed jurisdiction of the controversy, and now it is of special interest that the Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered what is referred to as "the most important decision in its history," which will lift this unjustified burden from southern and western sections of our great country.

I hope the decision will make unnecessary further consideration of my bill now pending in the Seventy-ninth Congress as H. R. 1272.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein a letter he received from the California Wine Institute.

## FREIGHT RATES

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, the South is pouring out its gratitude, and many from my district have asked that I express the profound appreciation of the people of that entire area in the elimination of the internal tariff wall which has been established for so long as an inequality of transportation rates throughout the Nation.

This long-awaited adjustment was made possible by the Transportation Act of 1940, coauthored by Senator LISTER HILL of Alabama and the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman ROBERT RAMSPECK. Section 5-B of that act directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to study the rate between the rate territories and take action against unfair inequalities. Section A was amended so as to make it unlawful to discriminate between regions.

The first speech made by me after my arrival here as a part of the Seventy-fifth Congress was on the subject of unjust transportation rate discriminations,

and, of course, it is now a great joy for me to report that it was my committee through which Mr. HILL and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] brought this legislation into the House and I helped to get it to the floor and helped to pass it into law. It is so good to see that we did not labor in vain.

The discrimination removal was announced last Saturday and this action of high authority has come as the answer to a long and sincere prayer from the Southland.

We are supremely thankful to Governor Arnall and other Governors, along with the Governor of our State, Governor Sparks, whose work was so important in getting justice done under this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 1 hour.

## PEACE OR ONLY AN ARMISTICE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1945, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 55. That resolution reads as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it shall be the policy of the Government and its agencies and representatives (a) to employ such means as may be necessary to prevent the economic, financial, or technical resources of nations which are or have been at war with the United States in the Second World War from finding a haven or an opportunity for the direct or indirect rebuilding of the future war potential of such enemy nations in any neutral nation or any other nation; (b) to take such means as may be necessary to prevent any citizens, organizations, or corporations of the United States taking any action which would contribute, through cartel agreements or otherwise, to the rebuilding of the future war potential of such enemy nations.*

I have asked for this time in order to explain to the House the urgent reasons which prompted me to introduce this resolution and which led me to urge with all of the earnestness and vigor at my command that the Foreign Affairs Committee act promptly and favorably upon it.

## JUST IN TIME

Mr. Speaker, from several sources I have heard the report that VE-day came just in the nick of time that Germany was on the point of developing a new and yet more terrible weapon which even at the last hour might conceivably have turned our victory into defeat had General Eisenhower not pressed every advantage, thrown all his resources into the fight and brought about the defeat of Nazi Germany when he did.

Whether or not these reports are accurate in every detail, we know that German science, devoted as it was to devising ever more terrible weapons of destruction, was making terrifying progress all through the war period. We also know that in the period between the First World War and the Second World War, the one most important development which led to World War II was the growth of German war industries and the extension of the control of German cartels over the economies of other nations. For without these things Hitler might

have shouted all he pleased and still his power to make war would have been insufficient to enable him to embark upon a career of aggression. We know also that in the building up of this war potential of Germany the German industrialists did not have to work alone. To our shame be it said that they had plenty of help, some of it no doubt inadvertent, from banking houses, monopolies, and the huge industries of France, Britain, and the United States, and a number of other countries.

At the outset of this speech I want to make my own general position clear. I have stated in previous speeches that in my judgment the only circumstance under which the breaking up of Germany into a number of small states would make sense would be if a general European federation were going to be formed. Neither would I advocate any policy which would deliberately impose want and destitution upon the common people of Germany, although I certainly believe that Germany should be required to the extent of her ability to rebuild what has been destroyed in other countries and in the period of rehabilitation the needs of the people whom the Nazis have conquered and oppressed should certainly come ahead of the needs of Germany itself. I do not think it is possible or practical to render Germany merely an agricultural nation nor do I want my speech to be interpreted as proposing to take from Germany the means of support or a balanced economic order. I simply believe that the revival of German military power must be prevented by every means at our command. And certainly it is going to be impossible to accomplish this purpose unless the Allied Powers know what they are dealing with—unless German industry is prevented from utilizing its old methods to spread itself all over the continent of Europe and beyond the seas, thus leaving an utterly uncontrollable task confronting the Allied occupation authorities and later the Allied bodies which must seek to prevent the rearmament of Germany. Furthermore, there is all the difference in the world between a balanced domestic economy in Germany on the one hand and the fantastic power which German cartels exerted over the economies of most of the nations of the world in the period between the two World Wars. I am not speaking today against the first of these things, but I am speaking with all the emphasis at my command against the second one.

#### WHAT MADE HITLER POSSIBLE?

For the second time in a generation the world has been drenched in blood by German political and military ambition. But neither Hitler nor any other would-be superman would have dared bring on World War II had he not been effectively backed by and had his military power not been based upon German industrial, scientific, technical, and financial genius. Even this would not, in all probability, have been sufficient to launch Germany on her course of attempted world conquest had German war preparations not been aided and abetted by the almost insane desire on the part of powerful interests in the

United States, England, and other countries to fortify their monopolistic positions. In a recent column in the Washington Post, Paul Winkler accurately sets forth the role of the German industrialists:

But the fact is that the entire history of the Nazi regime is closely interwoven with the activities of the leading industrialists, who put the Nazis into power and cooperated closely with them thereafter, not only as individuals, but particularly through their official industrial organizations. It would be less accurate to describe their relations afterward as having been characterized by the acceptance of Nazi objectives on the part of the industrialists as by the acceptance of the industrialists' objectives by the Nazis. For in the blood purge of June 1933, carried out after Hitler had gone to the Rhineland to consult with his industrialist backers, he cleaned out of his movement the elements which had begun to worry the industrialists, and thereafter he followed faithfully the path of nationalistic aggrandizement which had distinguished these industrialists long before any Nazi movement existed.

The question that confronts us today and the question that we must answer correctly if World War III is to be avoided is whether we are going to permit history to repeat itself. Those in many countries who believe in "business as usual," even with the late enemy, are already busily at work, and have been for a long time. It will take, in my judgment, all the earnestness and determination of patriotic Americans to prevent another throttling of world commerce by German-dominated cartels and another building up of Germany's power to make war by the very same methods that were employed after World War I.

#### TWO MEETINGS

Out in San Francisco, representatives of the nations of the world are at this very hour wrestling with the problems of world peace, attempting to form an organization which can be depended upon to prevent aggression and war in the future. But over against the San Francisco meeting we must, unfortunately, put the story of another meeting held in Lisbon, Portugal, not so long ago. This meeting took place in May and June of 1944. One of the moving figures behind the Lisbon meeting was, it appears, one Daniel Heineman, an American citizen and chief representative in the United States of the Sofina Co. (Societe Financiere de Transports et D'Enterprises Industrielles). A huge public-utility holding company founded in Brussels in 1928, registered at present in Panama, keeping its books in Cuba, its managerial offices in New York, its technical staff in Lisbon. There is substantial, if not controlling, German interest in most of the public utility concerns which belong to the Sofina group. They are scattered over Europe, South America, and other parts of the world.

There were in attendance at this Lisbon meeting representatives of British, French, German, American, Italian, Spanish, and Swiss manufacturers. Some of the most outstanding industrial firms in these countries were represented there. Among the German companies which were represented are I. G. Farben, Rhein Metall, Roehling, and Krupp. In some instances Portuguese, Spanish, and Swiss agents represented these German com-

panies. Some of the largest of American concerns were presented probably by their European agents. From Spain came Juan March, whose extensive holdings in Spain are now controlled by I. G. Farbenindustrie. Generally speaking, the Spanish representatives who attended the meeting are connected with Daniel Heineman and Sofina, which for many years has been managing and protecting German-owned or at least partially German-owned companies located all over the world. Just before the war Heineman was living in Brussels. For a number of years he was closely connected with the Deutsche Bank and the German electrical trust. One week before the invasion of Brussels, Hitler himself provided a special guard to enable Heineman to get away from Brussels carrying important documents, securities, and large amounts of cash. The ostensible purpose of this Lisbon meeting was to get the affairs of the Sofina Co. in proper order, particularly its subsidiaries located in western Europe and Latin America, but another very evident purpose of the meeting was to facilitate the protection of German interests in neutral countries or even in Allied countries outside the borders of Germany. For it is significant that the Lisbon meeting was held just prior to General Eisenhower's landing on the Normandy beaches and therefore just in the nick of time to enable the Germans to complete their arrangements for operation from such a vantage point as Spain and to keep their cartel agreements intact. For as I shall show as I go along in this speech those cartel agreements have in most instances been only suspended for the duration of the war, not denounced or nullified by the fact that a world of human beings has been engaged in a life-and-death struggle around the globe. Neither political boundaries, nor battle lines, nor declarations of war, nor peace treaties, nor national governments have affected in the past or are affecting today this worldwide struggle for economic monopoly power.

#### STEPS TO WAR

We have sworn that it shall not happen again. But it is happening and apparently it is happening according to plan. The Junker generals have already, judging from press dispatches, succeeded in shifting almost completely blame for the war onto the Nazis and have emerged as the only coherent powerful group in all Germany. Not only that but the German General Staff may even succeed in making itself the liaison between the Allies and the German people. General Eisenhower's sharp rebuke of a few days ago with regard to the treatment accorded Hermann Goering and other high-ranking German officers was indication that the general sees clearly the danger in this regard.

I cannot believe that our memories are going to prove so short that we will fail to recognize the real war danger of the future. On November 16, 1944, the Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs issued its report, No. 4. In that report we can read the story of what happened to turn apparent military defeat of Ger-



many in the First World War into industrial, economic, and technical victory and to make Hitler's mad career possible. The report tells of the plans of the German cartellists after World War I. To quote one paragraph:

The industrial and military renaissance of Germany which the cartellists promoted involved related objectives. The cartel groups were vitally interested in resuming international relationships in order to recapture profitable world markets in such industries as dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and military optical goods. They wished to consolidate their position at home by cutting out their domestic competitors from any share of international trade and by strengthening their monopoly hold on production and employment. The munitions industries which had built up profitable and efficient methods of production during the war desired to preserve their techniques, know-how, and skilled personnel by resuming immediately military production. And, finally, the cartellists sought to prepare Germany for a war of aggression which would ultimately give them world-wide industrial dominion.

The worst of it was that these plans came within an ace of succeeding and that the only thing that ultimately kept them from succeeding was the united, all-out, sacrificial effort of our own country and all of the other most powerful countries of the world with the exception of Japan. The Senate committee report points out at least one reason why the German plans were so successful. It says:

The trends toward monopoly domination of industry in the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries produced an environment in which German cartel groups could conduct negotiations for the division of world markets in an auspicious climate of opinion. The emergence of consolidated and powerful monopolistic interests in American, French, and British industry made it possible for Germany's cartel groups to strike a series of bargains and cartel agreements which resulted in virtual elimination of competition in vast segments of world industry while at the same time fortifying the spheres of influence which the German groups had regained.

Protected in this way German industrialists were able to evade the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and to establish plant after plant in neutral countries for the rebuilding of the war potential of Germany. Zeiss & Co., the monopolist in Germany of optical glass manufacture established a factory in Holland known as Nedinsco. To quote from the Senate report again:

In order to evade the restrictive provisions of the Versailles Treaty, Zeiss established a factory in Holland, known as Nedinsco, to which Bausch & Lomb agreed to refer foreign orders.

The Senate report refers to Bausch & Lomb as "the American cartel partner" of Zeiss & Co. The Krupp Co., suppliers of the bulk of German heavy armament during both World Wars was able to nullify the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles by transferring its patents, its licenses, and its secret processes of manufacture to a Swedish armament firm, Bofors, in exchange for shares of stock in that company. Thus Krupp never stopped its manufacture and research into new types of armaments. Where it was not convenient or possible to phys-

ically transfer activities to other countries, the Germans accomplished the same purpose by financial means. Indeed it was not until a short time ago that it was revealed that the shares of stock in the Berlin to Bagdad Railroad which were owned by the German Government at the time of the First World War, had been placed with the notorious Schroeder Bank in London. This same bank has been, to say the least, not only a mouthpiece of Nazi finance, but during the present war has continued right along to do a tremendous business both in England and the United States.

I could go on and further document this story, but I believe it to be unnecessary. The outstanding fact is that Germany was never disarmed after the First World War because German armament industries, technical skill, patents, and financial resources were successfully transferred to neutral and other countries and because under the cartel agreements entered into even with corporations in Britain and America, these German plans received substantial protection, if not positive help. The hearings before the Truman committee of the Senate produced the following document dated April 20, 1938, setting forth a point of view of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey concerning its agreement with I. G. Farbenindustrie, with particular reference to synthetic rubber and other patents held exclusively by Standard under its agreement with I. G. Farbenindustrie:

Until we have this permission (from Germany), there is absolutely nothing we can do, and we must be especially careful not to make any move whatsoever, even on a purely informal, personal, or friendly basis, without the consent of our friends. We know some of the difficulties they have, both from business complications and interrelation with the rubber and chemical trade in the United States, and from a national standpoint in Germany, but we do not know the whole situation, and since under the agreement they have full control over the exploitation of this process, the only thing we can do is to continue to press for authority to act, but in the meantime loyally preserve the restrictions they have put on us.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that on this very day, after my speech was all prepared for delivery and all typed and ready to be given, in my mail which I read for this day I received enough evidence on this subject to make another whole speech. Part of it was evidence to the effect that only a few days ago there walked into the American Embassy at Madrid representatives of the Spanish subsidiary of the German Schering Corp., the biggest drug company in Germany, with a proposition that the Spanish subsidiary of Schering A. G. Berlin and the American Schering Co., of Bloomfield, N. J., should merge in order that relationships with the German company might be closer. I do not mean to say this proposition was accepted or anything of the kind. But I merely give you that to indicate in some degree what is going on. Only a fraction of it will be in this speech.

I have here a little leaflet published in New York City. It carries the title "Between the Lines. The Christian Layman's Information Service." It came to

my attention only a few moments ago. At the top of the second column it contains this paragraph:

"Don't fraternize" is the order hammered at our troops in Germany. At the same time in Wall Street, Washington, London, and Paris the cartel monopoly groups, which control the world's supply of rubber, tin, oil, and chemicals, are meeting and making plans to cooperate with German industry as soon as hostilities cease. "Don't fraternize" is the slogan plastered all around the tired, dust-covered GI, who is glad to see any face that smiles and doesn't wear an iron hat. "Don't fraternize"—that is for the doughboy who is so exhausted and sick of blood and war that he could weep at the sight of any open-faced youngster with clean yellow hair and blue eyes. But "don't fraternize" is not for the old fellows who made the guns, sold the oil, and exchanged the secrets on patents and powders, for theirs is the sacred fraternity of power and profits.

That little paragraph might well be the text of my speech.

#### "BUSINESS AS USUAL"

On March 15 and 16, 1939, a conference occurred at Dusseldorf immediately following the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany on March 14.

In effect, this conference was the economic counterpart of the Munich agreement. The delegates present represented the Federation of British Industries and the Reichsgruppe Industrie, the official organization of German industry under the Nazis. The Federation of British Industries, a voluntary organization, is reported to be the largest association of manufacturers in the world. The delegates to this conference issued a joint communiqué, the principal provisions of which were as follows:

The Reichsgruppe Industrie and the Federation of British Industries, having concluded a general discussion on Anglo-German trade relations, issue the following agreed statement:

1. The two organizations welcome the opportunity which these discussions have given of developing still further the friendly relations which have existed between the two bodies for so many years.

4. The two bodies are agreed that the objective to be attained is that the export of all countries should be conducted in such a way as to insure a fair return for the producers of those countries. Hence it is agreed that it is essential to replace destructive competition wherever it may be found by constructive cooperation, designed to foster the expansion of world trade, to the mutual benefit of Great Britain, Germany, and all other countries.

5. The two organizations are agreed that it is desirable that individual industries in both countries should endeavor to arrive at industrial agreements which will eliminate destructive competition, wherever occurring, but prices must be fixed at such a level as not to diminish the buying power of the consumers.

6. The two organizations realize that agreements upon prices or other factors between Germany and Great Britain are only a step, although a most important step, toward a more ordered system of world trade. They would welcome the participation of other nations in such agreements.

8. The two organizations realize that in certain cases the advantages of agreements between the industries of two countries or of a group of countries may be nullified by competition from the industry in some other country that refuses to become a party to

the agreement. In such circumstances it may be necessary for the organizations to obtain the help of their governments and the two organizations agree to collaborate in seeking that help.

9. The two organizations agree that it is their objective to ensure that as a result of an agreement between their industries unhealthy competition shall be removed. Their aim is to secure as complete cooperation as possible throughout the industrial structure of their respective countries.

10. The two organizations have agreed to use their best endeavors to promote and foster negotiations between individual industries in their respective countries. They are encouraged in this task owing to the fact that a considerable number of agreements between individual German and British industrial groups are already in existence. There is thus available a large body of experience which inspires confidence that an immediate extension of this policy is both practicable and advantageous.

They are glad to state that approximately a further 50 industrial groups have already signified their willingness in principle to negotiate at an early date.

They also report with satisfaction that negotiations have already been started and are now taking place between 10 industrial groups.

The outbreak of the war prevented the ultimate execution of the terms of this agreement. Recent events indicate, however, that the point of view which made such an agreement possible is very much alive despite the knowledge which we have gained concerning German aims and despite the many exposures which have been made of German methods of warfare.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is making a very interesting statement. Is it the gentleman's contention that this organization in Germany was only the German industries or were there other nations involved in this meeting and agreement to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What I am referring to now is a meeting between the Reichsgruppe Industrie, which was like a manufacturers' association of Germany, under the Nazis and the British Federation of Industries, just those two, meeting at Dusseldorf in 1939.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This meeting to which the gentleman referred a moment ago, or conference, were those United States groups or were they groups which had previously had high German ownership?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No. I understand that some of those were purely American industries.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And the gentleman thinks there is a recurrence of this situation, that is a redevelopment of the situation?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes. There is a pretty feverish operation going on among the people who have participated in cartels heretofore to get the machinery reestablished in order to protect their own monopoly position as quickly as they can.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman does well to bring that out.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am much obliged to the gentleman. May I

merely point out that in testifying before a Senate committee only 2 days ago the Attorney General made this statement:

The Justice Department knows, as a matter of fact, that many cartel agreements necessarily disrupted during the European phase of the war are now being resumed. Meetings have been held, plans have been laid and in some cases agreements already entered into. As to some of these agreements my department will have something to say before long.

I have no doubt the Lisbon meeting I referred to was one of the meetings the Attorney General referred to. I want to read one more of these agreements between the Germans and British at Dusseldorf.

#### THE GERMAN PLAN

There has been no hesitation on the part of the Germans in making their plans to turn surrender into preparation for the next war this time just as they did in 1918. Indeed in August of last year meetings were held at Strassburg attended by representatives of the Nazi Party and leading German industrial concerns, such as Krupp, Messerschmitt, Rhein Metals, and others. At these meetings various plans were made. It was admitted that the war could not be won by Germany and therefore it was planned that contracts and alliances be made at once with foreign firms, that the groundwork be laid for borrowing large sums of money from foreign countries after the war, that German industry thus reestablished be prepared to finance a German underground movement and that the Nazi Government at once allocate considerable sums to German industries to enable them to establish a secure postwar foundation in foreign countries. At this meeting it was decided that the previously existing prohibition against capital exports from Germany should be lifted. The fact that this was done will be clear as I go ahead. As a result of this and other German activities which I shall describe in a moment our own State Department issued on March 30, 1945, the following solemn warning:

The Department of State announced today that reliable information collected by Allied Governments clearly indicates that the Nazi regime in Germany has developed well arranged postwar plans for the perpetuation of Nazi doctrines and domination. Some of these plans have already been put into operation and others are ready to be launched on a widespread scale immediately upon termination of hostilities in Europe.

Nazi Party members, German industrialists, and the German military, realizing that victory can no longer be attained, are now developing postwar commercial projects, are endeavoring to renew and cement friendships in foreign commercial circles and are planning for renewals of prewar cartel agreements. An appeal to the courts of various countries will be made early in the postwar period through dummies for "unlawful" seizure of industrial plants and other properties taken over by Allied Governments at the outbreak of war. In cases where this method fails German repurchase will be attempted through "cloaks" who meet the necessary citizenship requirements. The object in every instance will be to reestablish German control at the earliest possible date. German attempts to continue to share in the control and development of technological change in the immediate postwar period is

reflected in the phenomenal increase in German patent registrations in foreign countries during the past 2 years. These registrations reached an all-time high in 1944. The prohibition against exporting capital from Germany was withdrawn several months ago, and a substantial outflow of capital has followed to foreign countries.

German technicians, cultural experts, and undercover agents have well-laid plans to infiltrate foreign countries with the object of developing economic, cultural, and political ties. German technicians and scientific research experts will be made available at low cost to industrial firms and technical schools in foreign countries. German capital and plans for the construction of ultramodern technical schools and research laboratories will be offered at extremely favorable terms, since they will afford the Germans an excellent opportunity to design and perfect new weapons. This Government is now in possession of photostatic copies of several volumes of German plans on this subject. The German propaganda program is to be an integral part of the over-all postwar program. The immediate aim of the propaganda program will be directed at removing Allied control measures by softening up the Allies through a subtle plea for fair treatment of Germans, and later the program will be expanded and intensified with the object of giving rebirth to all Nazi doctrines and furthering German ambitions for world domination. Unless these plans are checked they will present a constant menace to postwar peace and security.

It seems to me that there has been a strange lack of interest so far in the "several volumes of German plans" which the State Department mentions.

It would be utterly impossible for me to deal in 1 brief hour with the ramifications of all these plans for the reestablishment of the cartel empires and the rebuilding of the war powers of the enemy that has just surrendered, supposedly unconditionally. The best I can do is touch some of the high spots.

#### GERMAN ASSETS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

For the past 2 years at least the Germans have been busily engaged in establishing enterprises under their own direct control in Spain, Sweden, and other countries. Some of these have been set up as ostensibly independent enterprises and some as branches of German home industries. Most of them are either metallurgical industries, steel industries or chemical plants. It appears that as much as 40 percent of the entire industry of Spain is at present in the hands of Germans. Some of the products of this industry at any rate have found their way to such countries as Argentina. In some instances the Germans have ostensibly sold these enterprises and have retained abroad in the form of foreign exchange most of the capital obtained from these sales with the obvious purpose of utilizing this capital at some auspicious time for the rebuilding of German industry either abroad or at home.

The magnitude of German economic penetration in neutral countries is indicated by certain reports which reveal that German industry owns or controls approximately 500 subsidiaries and affiliates in the four European countries—Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland—and this is in addition to vast amounts of securities, bank deposits, patent rights, and other forms of assets which the Germans are known to be



holding in these countries. Our Government is in possession of information to the effect that during the war Germans in Spain were in the habit of sending in diplomatic pouches to Lisbon somewhere between 50,000 to 100,000 French francs a day. These francs had been seized by Germany in France during the occupation. In Lisbon they were changed into pesetas and brought back again to Spain.

Again beginning in 1942 there are indications that the Germans and their collaborators began to build up merchandise stocks with firms in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Egypt consisting mainly of chemical apparatus, light metallurgical machinery and electro-technical material. Many of these supplies eventually found their way to Turkey. To a lesser extent, but important in aggregate, these foreign stock piles included typewriters, adding machines, all types of motors and other items looted in the Protectorate and Slovakia. It appears that these stocks were turned into foreign exchange whenever necessary. The Czechoslovak authorities believe that one purpose of these commissary stocks was to render more difficult American and British exports to these countries in the post-war period. The over-all fact is that some form of German industrial or financial penetration since the outbreak of the war in 1939 has extended to practically all the Allied countries as well as to the occupied countries and the neutrals. In the occupied countries, particularly, the situation regarding property ownership has become so confused that only the greatest vigilance will be able to prevent the eventuality which I am warning against in this speech. I will illustrate this fact more fully a little later on.

#### "AMERICAN" COMPANIES?

Another device which will no doubt be employed in every possible way by the Germans will be to try to represent industries within Germany as well as German-controlled industries in other countries, including our own, as being "American owned" or "British owned," when as a matter of fact the real control is in German hands. For example, in the New York Times, May 13, 1945, there was printed an article by John MacCormac entitled "German Industry Poses a Dilemma." Permit me to quote from that article:

The problem of what to do with German industry presents other complications. It was closely integrated by the Nazis with the industry of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. Is it to be completely disentangled?

A substantial fraction of it is owned or partly owned by American and British capital or has close affiliations with American and British groups. When the public utilities officer of the Nuremberg Military Government tried to explain to the manager of the S. A. & F. factory (the Suddutschen Apparaten Fabrik) that it would probably not be allowed to manufacture cables and electrical equipment for the outside world as it had been doing for the Wehrmacht, the manager grew indignant.

"I shall report this to Major General —," he threatened.

S. A. & F., he asserted, was an International Telephone & Telegraph factory and Major General — of the United States Army had been a director. That was enough for him.

Can it be that the manager of this factory in Nuremberg which has been producing for Germany all through the war, is correct in what he says? It would be difficult to believe so. Certain, however, we ought to find out, for the American people have a right to know it if American and British capital have continued to be invested in factories producing for the Nazi military machine. Especially is this true since we know that the International Telephone & Telegraph received loans amounting to almost \$50,000,000 from the Export and Import Bank of this country and that a high official of that bank, having resigned his governmental post now occupied an important position with one of the subsidiaries of International Telephone & Telegraph.

Somewhat different is the case of the so-called American Bosch Co., established in 1906 as a subsidiary of the German Bosch Co., of Stuttgart, Germany. This is a long and complex story of the sale by the German company of stock in the so-called American Bosch Co. to a bank in Holland, of the appointment of American directors for the American company, of the failure of the Dutch bank, of the sale by the German Reichsbank to the Wallenbergs, of the Enskilda Bank of Stockholm, Sweden, of the stock of the American Bosch Co. It is a story of how this Enskilda Bank of Stockholm owns and controls three holding companies in the United States, one of them known as the Providentia, Ltd., a Delaware corporation. In this allegedly American holding company the Enskilda Bank placed the stock of the American Bosch Co. and Marcus Wallenberg made arrangements for the appointment of an American citizen as the sole voting trustee of all of the outstanding shares of stock in Providentia. The final chapter, however, was the discovery of the real truth by the office of Alien Property Custodian in 1942 and the vesting of the shares of the so-called American Bosch Co. by the Alien Property Custodian upon the basis of conclusive proof developed by our Government to the effect that the real control was still in the hands of the German Bosch Co.

#### CHEMISTRY: BLESSING OR TERRIBLE DANGER?

It is altogether probable that the great industrial frontier of the future is the field of chemistry. The handful of huge chemical corporations of the world are the major producers of all types of synthetics, including fibers, fuel, rubber, and manifold other products which may well revolutionize human life. These corporations control the production of plastics, explosives, insulation materials, dyestuffs, fertilizers, and enough other products to almost run the entire gamut of human needs. It is no wonder, therefore, that the most powerful single German monopoly and the most active of all German agencies in the cartel field has been the gigantic I. G. Farbenindustrie. Certainly, however, it should give us pause when we realize that this whole field of chemistry was before the war held in the tight control of three corporations which dominated the entire world in this field and had a working cartel agreement between them which super-

seded national boundaries and national laws. These three corporations are the Imperial Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the du Pont Co. of the United States, and I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany.

On April 25, 1944, I addressed the House on the subject of monopoly, and in the course of that speech I reviewed the indictment brought by the Department of Justice for the violation of American antitrust laws against the Imperial Chemical Industry of Great Britain and the du Pont Corporation of the United States. In the course of those remarks I stated, among other things, the following:

The cartel agreement further provides, according to the Department of Justice, that if either of the two giant corporations develops any products, these products would be included in the agreement. But most serious of all perhaps in the complaint of the Department of Justice is correspondence between Lord McGowan, the head of Imperial Chemical, and Mr. Lamont du Pont which indicates that neither of these corporations has the slightest intention of permitting governmental action by either the British or the American Government to interfere with their cartel arrangements. This correspondence as quoted in the Department of Justice complaint is worth reproducing here.

In July 1933, Lord McGowan wrote to Lamont du Pont as follows:

"I have warned my people that no fiscal alterations in the United States of America must be allowed to affect the interpretation to be placed on our patents and processes agreement, and the working out of the cooperation for which the agreement provides. \* \* \* I find it is a good thing to issue such warnings. \* \* \* so that everything possible is done to insure that no prospective political or legislative action on the part of governments is permitted to influence relations between du Pont and I. C. I."

To this letter Mr. du Pont replied in part:

"I feel the same. \* \* \* If any legislation or international agreements are brought about which affect these I. C. I.-du Pont relations, I am sure we will be able to adjust ourselves so as to get the continued benefit of our agreement."

In order to control the Argentine market, Imperial Chemical and du Pont organized a company known as Duperial. Through this company competition between Imperial Chemical and du Pont was eliminated so far as Argentina was concerned, and it was agreed that every effort should be made to prevent other American manufacturers from exporting chemical products or manufacturing such products in Argentina. It became apparent, however, that German I. G. Farben was attempting to make arrangements with an Argentine company whereby it might enter the field in that nation. On this point the Department of Justice complaint contains this language: "To prevent such competition from developing I. C. I. acting on behalf of itself and du Pont entered into an agreement with I. G. Farben whereby the latter agreed to withdraw from its negotiations with La Celulosa (the Argentine company) in return for a promised participation in any cooperative arrangements made with La Celulosa."

This was in 1938, only 1 year before British and German soldiers began fighting one another on the European Continent. In consequence of this agreement a corporation was organized and became known as Electroclor which was in effect given monopoly of the chemical industry in Argentina and also control over paper-pulp manufacturing. With the outbreak of the present war, arrangements made to allocate to I. G. Farben a certain percentage of stock in Electroclor

were not finally consummated, but the Department of Justice charges that the foreign-relations department of the du Pont Corporation reported to the executive committee on February 9, 1940, as follows:

"The du Pont Co. informed I. G. Farben that they intended to use their good offices after the war to have the I. G. Farben participation restored."

This, it is true, occurred prior to the time that the United States went to war with Germany, but it was less than a year before that time, and it was at a time when the American Congress was passing legislation to aid the nations resisting German aggression.

The Department of Justice suit is at the present time before the Supreme Court of the United States, but there is strong reason to believe that this cartel agreement has been only suspended during the war period and that the American and British partners feel themselves bound to take up their agreement with I. G. Farben, as soon as peace is concluded, where they left it at the outbreak of hostilities. Indeed, so far as South America is concerned, there is no evidence that the German interest in Duperial has been discontinued or interfered with. And it is, therefore, at least possible that other German companies located in South America have been in a position to obtain patents and the know-how from the du Pont Co. by virtue of the fact that I. G. Farben was allowed to retain its interest in the tripartite control of Duperial Corporation.

The extent to which cartel agreements sometimes go is further illustrated on page 217 of Wendell Berge's book entitled "Cartels—Challenge to a Free World," where he quotes a letter written by the patent attorney for the Remington Arms Co., a subsidiary of du Pont, on January 23, 1941, stating:

The further sale of tetrazene-primed ammunition to the British Purchasing Commission or to the Government of the Union of South Africa or to the Government of Canada is most undesirable by reason of our Tetrazene contract with the Rheinische Westfälische Sprengstoff.

Article III, paragraph D of the original contract of November 14, 1929, reads as follows: "Remington shall not sell military ammunition containing any tetrazene in Germany and in any or all of the countries in the British Empire."

Reinische Westfälische Sprengstoff is a wholly owned subsidiary of I. G. Farben.

In testifying before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on May 17 of this year the Attorney General stated:

And the Department of Justice knows, as a matter of fact, that many cartel arrangements necessarily disrupted during the European phase of the war, are now being resumed. Meetings have been held, plans have been laid, and in some cases agreements already entered into. As to some of these agreements my Department will have something to say before long.

Mr. Speaker, this leads me to take just a moment to appeal once again for favorable consideration by the House of my bill, H. R. 98, which would require the registration with the United States Government of every single cartel agreement entered into by every American corporation, both now and in the future.

#### I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE

As one studies this tremendous problem he is literally staggered at the extent of the power of the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany. I can only begin to tell the story of its industrial penetration program. At the present moment there are 3 subsidiaries of I. G. Farben operating in Portugal, 4 in Sweden, 6 in Switzerland, and 14 in Spain. One of the largest stockholders of the A. B. Astra Corp., the Chemical and Dye Trust of Sweden, has recently sold his major control in that concern to I. G. Farben, according to reports which can hardly be questioned. What are we going to do about these holdings of this gigantic German corporation in these neutral countries? For unless we have some answer to this problem, the power of I. G. Farben is already on its way back toward world control. The Chemical Industry of Basle, Switzerland, one of the outstanding chemical firms in Switzerland, comprises three huge plants located in that city. This combine is financially connected with the Swiss Banking Corp., of which I will have more to say later. This chemical trust of Basle, commonly known as Ciba, has operated all through the war in the United States, Italy, and England. It is closely connected with I. G. Farben, with which it has had a cartel agreement for many years. Under that cartel agreement the South American market for chemicals has been reserved to I. G. Farben and since the Ciba company has scrupulously respected its agreements with I. G. Farben during the war, it certainly stands to reason to expect that they will continue to do so after the war. Incidentally, the Ciba company has been actively attempting here in the United States to acquire German properties vested by the Alien Property Custodian.

Most serious and difficult of all, however, may be the manner in which I. G. Farben as well as other German monopoly concerns have succeeded in acquiring the assets of other nations during the period of German occupation of that continent. In the period of the twenties, a series of agreements was made between formerly competing French chemical companies which formed these companies into a single French chemical trust. The name of this trust was the Etablissements Kuhlmann. In 1928 this French chemical trust and the I. G. Farbenindustrie entered into a series of cartel agreements, under the terms of which it was agreed that in case of war the agreement should simply be suspended until the cessation of hostilities but should not be annulled. In other words, the mere fact that French and German soldiers started killing one another should be no cause of the breaking off of worth-while business connections. Indeed, on December 10, 1941, a merger of the entire French chemical industry with I. G. Farben was accomplished with the consent of the Vichy French Government under a most interesting arrangement whereby the I. G. Farbenindustrie acquired 51 percent of the shares of the French company now known as Francolor and gave in exchange exactly 1 percent of the stock in I. G. Farben &

Co. So far as we know nothing has yet been done since the liberation of France to declare null and void this transaction of December 10, 1941, and since Francolor owns extensive interests in Latin America as well as other parts of the world, we have here an evident opportunity for I. G. Farben to resume again its penetration of the whole chemical field and to take full advantage of the fruits of German victory over France in 1941 in spite of Germany's final defeat.

Still another case is the rayon industry in Europe. The German interests in the rayon industry in Europe have been extensive for a number of years. Up to 1940 Germany was the dominating partner in the rayon cartel trust which comprised the producers of Britain, France, and Belgium. After 1940, the I. G. Farben and Dynamit Nobel companies of Germany succeeded in establishing the control of the entire industry in occupied Europe. To this end new companies were established in which a considerable amount of German capital was invested. In France, for instance, the I. G. Farben succeeded in acquiring one-third of the capital of 500,000,000 French francs of the Societe France Rayonne. Other companies in which the Germans have an interest are located in the following countries: Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Holland, and Belgium. In addition the Germans have acquired an interest in the Swedish Cellulosa Co.

Mr. Speaker, these are not mere statements by a Member of Congress made upon his own responsibility or as a result of his own research. They are facts which should be known as widely as possible throughout the entire Allied world. Perhaps it is worth while in order to bring this fabulous story about I. G. Farbenindustrie to focus, for me to include at this point the text of an article appearing in the Statist, a venerable British publication of unimpeachable authority. This article was published May 6, 1944, and was entitled "I. G. Farben and Postwar":

#### I. G. FARBEN AND POSTWAR

Following the interest aroused by the Statist's article entitled "Krupp Camouflage" (the Statist, January 29), it seems worth while devoting some attention to I. G. Farben, in view of the recent House of Lords debate on possible Allied postwar control of German war industries, and for the reason that the leading Germany dyestuffs combine, second in size only to the Hermann Goering Works, is following the example of other German industrial undertakings in endeavoring to "transfer" into so-called neutral ownership assets and shareholdings in undertakings outside Germany. In so doing, the I. G. Farben is, to a certain extent, continuing measures and practices which it followed even before the war. As far back as 1928 the I. G. Farben formed in Switzerland a company under the title of Internationale Gesellschaft fuer chemische Unternehmungen A. G. and transferred to it the holdings in its American subsidiary, the American I. G. It was then frequently—though untruthfully—stated officially that the American I. G. was Swiss-owned and had no German connections. The same tactics have recently been followed.



If Krupps had been frequently called the arsenal of Prussian militarism, the I. G. Farben has been fairly described as "the acme of pan-Germanism in the economic sphere" and the "chief advance agent of the Third Reich." Set up in its present form in 1925 as the outcome of a merger of the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, the Hoechst Farbwerke, the A. G. fuer Anilin-Fabriken, Berlin, and several other firms, I. G. Farben was at the time of its formation the largest single industrial concern in Germany, with an original share capital of 646,000,000 reichsmark. In the years preceding Hitler's accession to power it took part in the financing of nazism and subsequently became a natural instrument for the execution of Government policy, occupying an important role in the 4-year plan and also in the Government's program for attaining self-sufficiency in certain raw materials. Its achievements in the latter respect were impressive enough, and as far back as 1937 more than 250 synthetics were put on show by I. G. Farben at the Frankfurt exhibition, including synthetic rubber, gasoline, oil, fabrics for clothes, and synthetic foods and vitamins. The Leuna Works in Saxony, the largest single chemical works in the world, were the first to develop on a large scale production of synthetic petrol, the Leuna benzine. It is reported that at the outbreak of war the I. G. Farben was operating 11 hydrogenation plants in Germany, 1 in Austria, and 1 in Czechoslovakia. A new rubber plant was built near Schkopau in 1939, a second near Huels, and a third one on Czech territory. Huge plants for the production of staple fiber were built by I. G. Farben in various parts of the Reich. Without giving anything like an exhaustive survey of the combine's products, the I. G. Farben's wide range of activities is sufficiently indicated by the fact that its output includes dyestuffs, mineral coals, all kinds of pharmaceutical products, photographic equipment, celluloid, rayon, staple fiber, plastics, synthetic petrol and rubber, nitrates, and fertilizers.

The policy of international expansion is by no means a new policy for I. G. Farben. But it has been pursued in striking manner during the war when German industrial strategy blatantly revealed itself after successive German military conquests. The expansionist program pursued at first within the Reich and in the immediate prewar years embracing within its orbit Austria and Czechoslovakia, was later made to apply to all occupied countries. The underlying idea was the establishment of an undisputed monopoly for the whole of Europe, and on the longer view, the attainment of a high degree of self-sufficiency for the Continent in products of the chemical industry, regardless of any disparity between the prices of synthetic substitutes and those of natural products. A good instance of the combine's readiness to take advantage of the German Army's victories was the opening of negotiations as early as the autumn of 1940, shortly after the fall of France, with the leading French Chemical concern, Etablissements Kuhlmann. German military authorities took part in these discussions, and after a preliminary exchange of views a final agreement was signed in December 1941. A new chemical concern was formed in France, the S. A. des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques "Francolor," with a total share capital of 800,000,000 francs. Fifty-one percent of the shares went to the I. G. Farben. In addition to financial and technical concessions, the French groups had to surrender all their interest in Alsace-Lorraine to the German group, which, *inter alia*, acquired control of Societe des Produits Chimiques et Matieres Colorantes de Mulhouse and S. A. pour l'Industrie Chimique, now called the Chemische Werke Dornach, G. m.

b. H. The I. G. Farben has since also gained control of the electric-chemical group "Ugine," which, in turn, controls the whole French aluminum industry. In 1942 was founded a synthetic-rubber concern, with a capital of 80,000,000 francs, which is working on I. G. Farben patents. Similar tactics were applied to industries in Holland, where Dr. Posse, managing director of I. G. Farben, was at an early stage appointed state commissioner, with full powers over the Lever Bros. and Unilever N. V. undertakings, and also presumably the Royal Dutch Shell. Through its domination of the Belgian Solvay Co., I. G. Farben automatically got control of the Croatian plant of the Yugoslav company and of the Rumanian Solvay Co.

As to the combine's activities in southeastern Europe, it is a well-known fact that long before the war Germany was supplying the Balkan countries with aspirins and other drugs among the miscellaneous means of payment for the agricultural supplies obtained from these sources. Military alliances as well as conquests made other measures possible, and it is not surprising to find that I. G. Farben has gained a firm foothold in, for instance, Hungary's chemical industry. In conjunction with the Hungarian State Eisen Stahl u. Maschinenfabriken A. G., it has founded the Ungarische Magnesium und Elektron A. G. for the production of magnesium on I. G. Farben patents. By taking over part of the functions of the Hungarian wholesale cooperative "Hangya," it has established indirect relations with Hungary's agriculture. Through its interest in the Pester Ungarische Commercialbank, I. G. Farben is playing an important part in the latest developments in the Hungarian chemical industry at large. In Rumania, I. G. Farben has gained a very firm foothold in the oil industry, partly by taking over French interests there. It has a controlling interest in the Erste Rumanische Sprengstoffgesellschaft Fajares, which enjoys a degree of monopoly for the manufacture of explosives. It is reported that of the share capital of some 220,000,000 lei, 10 percent belongs to the Rumanian State, while majority interests are held by Dynamit Nobel-A. G. Vienna and Dynamit Nobel A. G., Bratislava, both I. G. Farben affiliates. I. G. Farben has founded in Rumania the Remigefa A. G. as a selling agency for pharmaceutical products. The Rumanian aluminum industry is also reported to be under control of the I. G. Farben Industrie. In Bulgaria a subsidiary company of I. G. Farben, Verkaufsgesellschaft Deutscher Anilin Farben, has established a plant for the production of carbon disulfide, to mention only one instance. In Yugoslavia two representatives of I. G. Farben, in September 1941, were elected to the board of the Bosnian Electric Power Co., in which Dynamit Nobel had an interest. This company owns large electric and water power plants in Yugoslavia and manufactures calcium chloride and other heavy chemicals. Another acquisition by the I. G. Farben is the Yuganil Co. in Yugoslavia, which produces chemical products, including anilin dyestuffs. A further subsidiary, the Theseus A. G. in Zagreb, holds a monopoly for the distribution of pharmaceutical products in Croatia. In Slovakia the Slovak branch of Dynamit Nobel has been used by the I. G. Farben as a medium for absorption activities. It should be added that, by taking over the Sudeten territory, the Reich, and through it the I. G. Farben, at one stroke gained control of some 40 percent of Czechoslovakia's chemical industry, and thus also of that industry's considerable participation in chemical undertakings in southeastern Europe.

In eastern Europe, too, I. G. Farben has stretched out its tentacles. The combine took over, among other interests, 51 percent of the share capital of the Fuerstengrube G. m. b. H., Katowice, and requisitioned without payment the former Polish State chemical works of Moscice and the Polish chemical works Borata A. G., now known as

Teerfarbenwerk Litzmannstadt, which supplies the textile industry at Lodz with dyes and textile chemical requirements. In Norway, I. G. Farben acquired control of the Norsk Hydro Elektrisk Kvaestof A. S., which produced nitrogen, potassium, and aluminum, and it is noteworthy that the Swiss subsidiary I. G. Chemie, Bale, was associated with the controlling concern in this acquisition. Together with the Nordic A. G., I. G. Farben formed, among other offshoots, the Nordisk Latmetall Co. with a capital of 45,000,000 kroner. In Denmark it has an interest in the Danish sulfuric acid and superphosphate companies. In Finland it has, e. g., controlling interest in a company formed to work nickel deposits at Levittunturi in the Petsamo Province.

This is by no means a complete survey of even the latest acquisitions by the I. G. Farben in Europe, but it is at least a pointer to the scope of the combine's activities and the thoroughness of its industrial penetration program. From this even neutral countries have not been excluded. Spain, for instance, provides a particularly striking example of penetration by the I. G. Farben, for the combine's interest in that country has widened considerably since Franco's accession. Activities in Switzerland have already been mentioned. To these must be added I. G. Farben interests in Turkey and some also in Sweden, not to mention the far-reaching penetration in South American republics, where, as in many other countries, the combine has in the past been largely connected with wider German political plans and aspirations.

What makes this domination by the I. G. Farben more comprehensive and more dangerous than simple transactions by way of share purchases is that it is based not only on financial interests but on actual technical control and dependence. By adapting entire plants and production processes to its requirements and methods, the I. G. Farben has systematically aimed at tying whole plants, and in fact branches of production in other countries, to the I. G. Farben proper, in the hope of rendering it impossible for the undertakings affected to regain their independence. In many cases the granting of licenses and patents was sufficient to secure I. G. Farben complete control. These and other complicated ways for extending Germany's economic interests will have to be borne in mind when the difficult task of unscrambling the present scrambled European industrial structure arises, for I. G. Farben, whatever its importance to peacetime activities in the German economy, has been proved to occupy a role in relation to the preparations for war and to Reich's war aims and activities which it would be foolish to ignore.

#### THE PROBLEM FACED BY FRANCE

The problem of France is further complicated by the situation of the Rhone-Poulenc Co. in which during the period of the occupation, the Germans acquired a very extensive interest. This French company has been operating extensively in Latin America through its affiliates and subsidiaries in Switzerland and by this means has been supplying Latin-American firms which were on the proclaimed list. Most serious, however, it holds the extensive patent on sulfa drugs in many of the Latin-American countries. Up to the present time the Rhone-Poulenc Co. has not purged itself from the German influence nor eliminated the German interests. Unless some action is taken the net result will be that sulfa-drug patents in many Latin-American countries may actually be controlled by I. G. Farben and other German firms in the postwar years.

Again in the position of German interests in connection with the international aluminum cartel has been vastly strengthened during the war period, primarily through the acquisition of a substantial share in the Alais Froges, the French Aluminum Trust. The central company in this cartel prior to the war was the Alliance Aluminum, Inc., of Switzerland, in which the Germans held a 20-percent interest. Alliance Aluminum was placed on the black list in 1941 on the ground that it was German-dominated. Certain it is that it is more nearly German-dominated today than it was then and that some 35,000,000 francs of the stock in this huge aluminum cartel are owned by the Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke, the German Aluminum Trust. Perhaps I have said enough to indicate the terribly complex problem which France faces.

That she intends to do the best she can is indicated by the forthright statement of General de Gaulle to the National Assembly, the present government of France. The General said that the heavy weight of cartels must be lifted from the French economy. What we must do is to lend every possible assistance to the French in accomplishing this instead of attending meetings in Lisbon, Madrid, and other places, which can hardly have any other effect than to strengthen the German position. We have got to have a policy, Mr. Speaker, with regard to cartels which will help General de Gaulle to lift this weight from the French economy and to remove this tremendously complicated incubus of German control which has been fastened upon France during the period of the occupation. It is unfortunate, indeed, as I have already pointed out, that the French Trading With the Enemy Act does not nullify cartel agreements or other arrangements with the enemy, but merely suspends them for the duration of hostilities, so that there is at present no law upon the statute books which would cancel these agreements.

Otherwise the French are putting forth great effort to track down enemy-held property in that country and to sequester it and proceed to free themselves from this German domination. Apparently there are somewhat too many agencies that are working upon this problem in France and there are also at work the same sort of influences in the minds of big French companies which made it possible for the German cartellists to do such decisive work in the period before the war in tying up the economies of the democracies and in strengthening Germany's war position. For example, Mr. Auguste Gillot, speaking before the Consultative Assembly of France on February 20, listed seven cases of economic collaboration between French and German corporations which he alleged were up to that date not being punished and about which he charged nothing effective was being done. Those seven cases are as follows:

First. Formation with the Germans of the Inter-European Automobile Committee—involving the French firms Peugeot, Hotchkiss, Saurer-Latit, Unic, Delahaye, and La Licorne.

Second. Formation with the Germans by the French chemical industry of the Francolor Co.

Third. Reinsurance agreements negotiated with the Germans by M. Guerard, secretary of Laval, and president of the Comité d'Organization of the insurance companies.

Fourth. Cession by the Banque de Paris et Pay Bas of the shares in the company, Norvegienne de l'Azote; cession of the shares of the Bor Mines in Yugoslavia by the Mirabaud bank; cession of the shares of Skoda and armament factories in Polish Silesia by the Union Européenne of the Schneider interests; cession of bauxite and aluminum properties by the Pechiney Co. and the Crédit Lyonnais Bank; transfer to the Germans by the Solvay Co. of interests in sodium manufacture.

Fifth. Cartel arrangements made between the French artificial silk trust and the German trust.

Sixth. A Franco-German electric-power cartel capitalized at 120,000,000,000 francs.

Seventh. Other cartel agreements in the glass, ceramic, motion picture, and refrigerating industries.

Certainly we may rely upon General de Gaulle to do the best he can but we have got to recognize also that unless he can show to the people of France that the United States is going to pursue a corresponding policy with the utmost vigor and unless he can absolutely demonstrate to his fellow countrymen that American and British firms will not attempt to take advantage of the breaking of these agreements by the French he will have a most difficult time of it. In other words the whole task of preventing the rebuilding of the German cartel empire and hence the task of preventing the rebuilding of Germany's war powers must be undertaken by all the Allied Governments with the clear understanding that in so doing they will be combatting one of the most powerful special interests of modern times, namely, the interest of monopoly corporations to further strengthen their monopoly position by cartel agreements with huge corporations in other countries, even in enemy countries.

#### FINANCES

As long ago as March 26, 1943, I introduced a resolution in the House for an investigation of the Bank for International Settlements located at Basle, Switzerland. It seemed to me strange that British, American, German, Japanese, and Italian bankers should continue to compose the board of directors of an institution which went right on with business as usual while the young men of these same nations were compelled to attempt to destroy one another's lives. Indeed the full story of how this bank was used by the Nazi Reich will some day I hope be told. It will not, I believe, make a pretty story. It will be remembered how the report of the Bank for International Settlements on postwar reconstruction was over-enthusiastically received throughout Germany, whereas in England and elsewhere it was regarded with general suspicion. I am only glad that one of the acts of the Bretton Woods Conference was to recommend the im-

mediate liquidation of the Bank for International Settlements, and that since 1941 the BIS has been blocked under the foreign-funds control of the United States.

Since the outbreak of the war the Germans have employed banks in Switzerland as well as the Bank for International Settlements to try to carry out their general program. Approximately a half billion dollars of gold looted from occupied countries has been sold through Swiss banks by the Germans. The proceeds obtained from this sale have provided Germany with the necessary Swiss francs to finance her purchase of critical war materials from the neutral countries and to pay for propaganda activities abroad. The Swiss banks with their highly developed international connections were well equipped of course to be used for these purposes. Through these banks currencies of other countries were made available to the Germans to pay for critical war materials. Apparently also a good many of the top Nazis and other German officials deposited under fictitious names their ill-gotten gains in the banks of Switzerland. Holding companies interlocking German industrial and commercial interests abroad which had been established in Switzerland before the outbreak of the war for cartel or tax evasion purposes have continued through the war, thus enabling the Germans to continue the business of the foreign subsidiaries of large German industrial firms during the war and after the war in case of German defeat. Thus, to a considerable extent at least, the financial methods employed by the Germans in this process of attempting to escape Allied controls becomes clear.

One of the largest companies in Germany has for many years been the Schering Co., which has world-wide ramifications and which virtually controls the supply of certain vitamins, hormones, and fine laboratory chemicals. This company has ramifications all over the world, but the important problem is the fact that it masks under the pretense of being owned by a subsidiary of the Swiss Banking Corporation. If the truth with regard to the real ownership of this Schering Co. is not developed and made clear, whatever that exact truth may be, there is a strong possibility that this German company will continue to dominate the trade of the entire world in the particular lines in which it deals. Attempts have been made by a number of American companies to purchase the Schering interests in this country from the Alien Property Custodian, but so far without success and the Schering interests continue to be held together as a unit. In 1939 the Schering Co. was represented as one of the most prominent members of the European Drug Manufacturers cartel at a meeting in Paris where members of the cartel included British and French manufacturers and also German-controlled companies located in Switzerland and Holland. These members were brought together to parcel out respective territory under a revised agreement for the purpose of governing trade during the impending war. Apparently the signators of this cartel have respected the war-



time agreement and the German companies are at present actively engaged in working out new methods whereby they can continue to expand their control with the return of peace. It should be said, I believe, Mr. Speaker, that one can hardly blame small and defenseless countries like Switzerland or Sweden for not taking more effective action in these matters against an all-powerful Germany. However, today the situation is different and now is the time when, if ever, action must be taken to prevent a repetition of the tragic series of events which cost the lives of so many American men and such untold suffering in almost all the nations of the world.

#### PATENTS AND THE PROBLEM IN SWEDEN

The Swedish Patent Office figures disclose the fact that in 1944 the Germans registered twice as many patents in that country as they did in 1938. This can only mean that the Germans are taking steps to conceal valuable patents from possible Allied control and confiscation. I. G. Farben, the Schering Co., and other German firms have been trying to sell their patents to Swedish firms.

On December 18, 1932, the New York Times reported that the Stinnes family which has dominated much of the heavy industry in Germany, had bought a major interest in the three most important coal and steel companies in Sweden. And for similar purposes, no doubt, Hugo Stinnes, Jr., is reported to have taken some 35,000,000 marks to Sweden in late 1944.

Just how extensive this German control of Swedish industry is we do not know with exactness, but there have been official reports to the effect that certain Swedish companies have participated in German-sponsored monopolies and cartels in Europe during the last 5 years. One such company was said to have taken the initiative in lining up Swedish wood pulp producers in a cartel in all European countries, and that this same company is trying to create a complete monopoly of this trade in Sweden itself. Up to the beginning of the war Swedish companies were required by a cartel agreement to get the main part of their steel supplies from Germany or Belgium. And we may be sure that every effort is being made to perpetuate this cartel agreement into the postwar period.

#### BRITISH CORPORATION LAW

One of the most common methods of building up concealed German assets in other countries is, of course, for Germans to buy up interests in foreign countries and then register them in the name of companies or individuals who are resident in those other nations. In order to prevent this the Allied Governments have declared that the acquisition of securities or other property in German-occupied countries by German or neutral interests was to be considered null and void. It is to be assumed that the governments of the liberated countries will be ready to cooperate with the victorious Allies in such a program, but it is necessary to point out that under British law itself there is at present no means of compelling a British company to disclose the names of the beneficial owners of its shares. Thus in attempting to ferret out

the facts regarding German control of properties in liberated nations the Allies may well be confronted with the embarrassing situation that it is in Great Britain itself that the best opportunity for this use of "dummy" owners by the Germans exists.

It was only by the most fortunate chance that we finally discovered here in the United States that since 1929 the American Potash Co. has been owned by the Deutsche Kaliwerke, the German potash trust. For years we have been permitting this company to get potash from our own lands. The Department of Justice filed an antitrust suit against it, because the company was fixing prices and a consent decree was signed; still neither the Department of the Interior nor the Department of Justice knew the company was German-controlled. They believed it to be British-owned. The fact finally came out that in 1929 the British had sold their interest to the Germans through a Dutch holding company. But it was only by the employment of all the war powers of the United States that the truth about this matter was discovered.

Mr. Speaker, the House need not rely upon my statements on this matter, and I ask consent to have printed at this point an article appearing in the Financial News of London on the 29th of January 1945 entitled "Will Nominee Shareholders Shield German Assets?"

#### WILL NOMINEE SHAREHOLDERS SHIELD GERMAN ASSETS?

The report of the Cohen Committee on Company Law Reform is now overdue. It has been unofficially suggested that this may be due, in part, to technical difficulties over the drafting of provisions relating to compulsory disclosure of the beneficial ownership of shares held in the name of nominees. This question has been widely discussed in the press, but one aspect of it deserves special attention. Unless the disclosure of beneficial ownership is made compulsory, there will be every opportunity for Nazi leaders after the defeat of Germany to conceal German assets by registering them in the name of companies or individuals resident in the United Kingdom.

The Allied Governments passed a resolution some time ago, declaring the acquisition of securities or other property in German-occupied countries by German or neutral interests null and void. The governments of the liberated countries will find it difficult, however, to enforce this decision effectively if German assets are allowed to appear under the disguise of British holdings, registered in the name of some British nominee. It is of the utmost importance to prevent this as far as possible. Otherwise, the Nazi underground movement may retain possession of very substantial assets, capable of being used for destructive ends.

#### NO LEGAL DIFFICULTY

A decision of the committee in favor of compulsory disclosure of beneficial ownership might be opposed in some quarters on the ground that to enforce the law would be very difficult. But that is true of almost any law. There will always be people who will break the law or circumvent it. If non-compliance with the disclosure of beneficial ownership is made a criminal offense with grave penalties (confiscation, a heavy fine, or terms of imprisonment) attached to it, the number of people who would risk such penalties would be a mere fraction of the number using the nominee device at present.

It would be correct to say that only dishonest people would break the law by failing to disclose beneficial ownership. For any outside owner to rely on such dishonest people would be risky; for there would be nothing to prevent them converting the securities to their own use. The beneficial owners would then be unable to prosecute without exposing themselves to grave penalties. That would deter the Nazis from entrusting their assets to shady individuals prepared to act as stooges.

#### THE BRITISH EXAMPLE

It may be argued that, after all, Great Britain is only one country among many, and that, even if she put an end to the nominee racket, there would be plenty of others where the Nazis could conceal their holdings. After the last war, the shares of certain Turkish companies, which Germany was to hand over to the Reparations Commission by virtue of the peace treaty, suddenly became Swiss holdings. But unless this country does its utmost to prevent such abuses at home, it will hardly be in a position to urge other countries to collaborate in hunting down disguised German assets. The example must come from Great Britain herself.

There is, in fact, a good reason why the Nazis would prefer British nominees to those of other countries. Business secrets are guarded more carefully in Great Britain than in any other country. Even Parliament is powerless to penetrate behind the screen of business secrecy; there are no inquiries similar to those conducted by Congress in the United States to obtain inside information. That makes it doubly important for the Government to take steps to prevent an influx of German funds by putting an end to abuses of the nominee system.

#### AMERICA'S CLEAR DUTY

Mr. Speaker, since I have been speaking about British law and French law and the laws of some other countries in connection with this huge problem, I want to conclude with some remarks about our own need for legislation. An antitrust suit brought on May 16, 1945, against the Electric Storage Battery Co., of Philadelphia, world's largest manufacturers of electric storage batteries, and the Willard Storage Battery Co., of Cleveland, charges that they conspired with a Canadian firm—Exide Batteries of Canada, Ltd., Toronto—an English firm—Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., London—and a German firm—Accumulatoren-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin—in a series of agreements and acts dating back to 1891, to eliminate competition between themselves in world markets by allocating to each exclusive sales territories and by fixing prices in nonexclusive territories.

The Justice Department, in its investigation, found a publication by the German company stating that its "foreign connections enabled it in spite of the greatest difficulties, which existed because of the dictate of Versailles, to remain prepared in that field so that presently modern batteries with all possible improvements could be made available for the construction of new submarines."

What is referred to here is the fact that cadmium batteries—lasting 10 years as opposed to the 18 months to 3 years product our armed forces have to use—were made available for the German submarines. Thus they could stay under water much longer and escape detection. Not only should we pass House Concurrent Resolution 55 to set forth general

policy, but at the very least we should enact at once H. R. 98, which would require the disclosure to the United States Government of all information regarding any cartel agreements entered into by American corporations at any time. Had we been in possession of this information in the period before this war, the war certainly would have been shortened and thousands of American lives could have been saved. We now know that these things I have been talking about are but a part of a general program of economic warfare which forms the basis of an entire volume by Joseph Bor-kin and Charles Welsh, entitled "Germany's Master Plan," the story of industrial offensive. This master plan must not be allowed to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, if the cartel structure is allowed to stand, Germany's war potential will be rebuilt and her Junker general staff that has been so far rather well treated on the whole and in many instances rather generously pictured by the American press, will be ready in another generation to make war upon the world again. There will be those in our own country and in England and elsewhere who will feel that "business as usual" with the German cartels after this war will be to our interest. They will tell us that, since the Russian dictatorship owns and controls completely all the industries of that nation, since Russian industries are state monopolies, therefore cartels and monopolies on our part constitute the only answer to that situation. To my mind this is an outright confession of defeat before we start. Unless we have sufficient faith in a system of freedom to remove the war-making incubus of these cartels from our economy, as General de Gaulle has sworn to do with regards to France, we shall certainly be giving evidence of basic lack of faith in things in which we profess to believe. Americans believe that we can solve our problems without the sacrifice of liberty. We believe that we can offer to our people a better life than can be offered under any other system that mankind has yet devised. We know the task will be hard but we believe that we can succeed. It is high time we were about the doing of that task, Mr. Speaker, for it will not be enough for us to profess belief in America. It will only be enough if we can demonstrate the downright superiority of the methods in which we have faith. In any event we should have learned by this time the effect that cartels have had on the world, and we should have the courage to stop them before they get started. The control of Germany by Allied armies for a period of time is a foregone conclusion but unless we take steps to prevent the rebuilding of Germany's war potential in places outside of Germany, we will fail to keep faith with the men who have given their lives for the peace and safety of the world.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I hope the gentleman will extend his remarks so as to include as much material as he can. It has been tremendously interesting to me and I

think vital to the safety of our country. I should like to ask the gentleman a question which he need not take the time to answer now but in his own time, because I would like to have his views on it. The gentleman contends that these cartels are usually secret agreements between great business interests crossing international lines, without regard to the welfare of the respective countries but with a view to profits?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. They are private treaties and they do not have to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate or by a simple majority of both Houses of the Congress, or by any other public body or responsible agency.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is it possible for nations to have legitimate trade arrangements so as to encourage and increase and stabilize world commerce?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Definitely, I think.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is the objective toward which we ought to work, is it not?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right, and above all, to turn the light of day on what is going on. Hearings are being held in the Senate now on the O'Mahoney bill. I have introduced an identical bill in this House. The provisions of the O'Mahoney bill in substance are that every cartel agreement entered into by any American corporation must be registered and become a public matter in this country. Had we simply known the facts about these agreements beforehand, the things that happened to retard our war effort would not have been possible.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is doing his country a great service by turning on the searchlight of publicity, in my judgment.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I appreciate what the gentleman said.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PATRICK. I think the gentleman is one of the most valuable and industrious Members in this House, and we should appreciate his efforts in bringing that kind of light in the open.

Has the gentleman reached any conclusion from fragmentary evidence he has been able to get since the capitulation of Germany as to the general attitude prevailing at this time in internal Germany, and as to what this defeat will mean to Germany?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No. I thank the gentleman very much. Obviously he ought to ask some of the people who have been to Germany and just returned from there.

Mr. PATRICK. I assumed the gentleman had been there also.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No. My impression, I will say to the gentleman, is this: There are two groups of people that live in two entirely different worlds. One group of people are the people who live in the cities and on the farms in Germany and whose sons were called into the Army. You can ask the people who have been in Germany about that. I think I know from the evidence that I have what is the attitude of the people

who have been the leaders of the great German monopoly trusts that were so successful in tying up industry in other countries in cartel agreements to control the commerce of the world and the production of the world, and to tell America, for example, how many tons of magnesium a year we could produce.

I think I know what their attitude is; not one of contrition, not one of feeling of defeat, but a feeling that they can now begin again the same process in which they were so successful between the First World War and the second one.

Mr. PATRICK. They are as arrogant at heart as ever.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I refer the gentleman to something in my speech here very briefly, please, because I quoted from an article that appeared in the New York Times, May 13, of this year, which told about the manager of the factory in Nuremberg, Germany, who, when the American Army came in there, told them that they could not control the output of his factory because, forsooth, it was American and British owned. I do not know whether or not it was American nor British owned, but I think it is significant that this man thought for one moment that he was going to escape the control. I think it is both alarming and revealing to have him make such a statement. I think we ought to know whether it was American or British owned or whether there was any American or British capital at all in a place like that at a time like this. The only point I want to make is that here is an attempt to say, "You can't touch me. Yes; you have conquered Germany, but I am protected although I am right in Nuremberg and this plant has been producing stuff for the Nazi Army all during the war. You can't touch me."

Mr. PATRICK. The gentleman will recall that the Franco-German potash cartel was operating successfully by 1925, that soon after the war it was going in strong force, and that its roots were found to reach across the sea, even then.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Does the gentleman recall a news dispatch to the effect that when the American Army entered Cologne the town itself was but ruins and rubble, but just outside the town the Ford Motor works remained intact? Evidently it had not been bombed at all during the course of the numerous raids which had been made on Cologne and vicinity.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I say to the gentleman that I have heard that report. I do not know of my own knowledge about it.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Has the gentleman seen any reports lately to the effect that that same factory is today producing trucks for the American Army in occupied Germany?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I have heard that report, but I cannot speak from my own knowledge about it.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. It seems that a short while ago there was



a good deal of conflict over the make-up of the American membership of the War Crimes Commission, and that the leader resigned because certain Germans were evidently not included in the list of war criminals. I am wondering if there is any connection between those omissions and political and business philosophies that run together on the part of people in different countries.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do not know, but I want to find out. That is the reason I am making this speech this afternoon. I believe it is all-important that the American people obtain all the facts about those very things.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. First, may I compliment the gentleman on his very splendid treatise, and then ask this question: Does the gentleman find that there is any tendency on the part of great combinations of trade in American industry to resist any affiliation presently as between German cartels and American trade and commerce groups?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am glad the gentleman asked that question because I want to make this statement with all the vigor at my command. I am not talking about American industry in this speech. I think American industry has done a tremendous job in this war and without it, of course, we would not be winning the war.

I am not talking about American industry as a whole at all. I am talking about certain people who are so steeped in monopoly positions that their minds are conditioned toward one first and primary objective, the continuation and the strengthening of the monopolistic position. They are people who do not know the real principles of American industry. I think some of those people, victims, I would say, of a certain form of megalomania find it very difficult to think of anything without reference to the monopolistic position they try to attain. Perhaps that is a charitable way to put it.

There are, as you know, American industrialists and manufacturers who still believe in the American method of economic freedom and increased production at lower and lower prices and a wider market and an attempt to meet the needs of the people. There are lots of them, and I thank God for them. But I want them to be protected against those in all countries, including our own, who believe exactly the opposite, who believe in a totalitarian philosophy of industry, except that they insist that they shall be the totalitarians. I want the real American businessman to be protected against that philosophy.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two short editorials from a Long Beach paper.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD

and include a speech on farmers and cooperation.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two particulars, in one to include a brief editorial from the Washington Post of yesterday regarding I-Am-an-American Day, together with an address I delivered when it was initiated; and in the other to extend in the RECORD my own remarks and include two short letters with regard to the pollution of streams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2603. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 22, 1945, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, May 22, 1945, to resume public hearings on H. R. 3170, a bill to provide Federal aid for the development of public airports and to amend existing law relating to air-navigation facilities.

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, May 22, 1945, for consideration of housing for veterans' families.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. III of the Committee on the Judiciary will begin hearings at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 23, 1945, on H. R. 2357, to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended (secs. 7 and 11). The hearings will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday, May 23, 1945.

##### COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Hearings on H. R. 2177 will be held starting Wednesday, May 23, 1945, at 10 a. m., to continue until completed.

#### COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Patents on Tuesday, May 29, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 2631.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Patents on Thursday, May 31, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 2632.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Patents on Friday, June 1, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 2630.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

There will be a public hearing before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m., on Monday, June 11, 1945, on the bill H. R. 2788, to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

483. A letter from the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, transmitting revision No. 1 of the estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1945, for the ceiling unit working capital fund; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

484. A letter from the Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, transmitting revision No. 1 of the estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1945, for the ceiling unit miscellaneous researches, National Bureau of Standards; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

485. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

486. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 for the Foreign Economic Administration (H. Doc. No. 185); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

487. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed rescissions of portions of several war and war-related appropriations available for the fiscal year 1945. These rescissions total \$92,119,000 and apply to the appropriations of a number of departments and agencies (H. Doc. No. 186); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3220. A bill to establish a boundary line between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 595). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2668. A bill to transfer Ben Hill County, Ga., from the Waycross division of the southern judicial district of Georgia to the Americus division of the middle judicial

district of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 596). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2709. A bill to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such; without amendment (Rept. No. 597). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week; with amendment (Rept. No. 598). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1196. A bill to make permanent the judgeship provided for by the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri," approved December 24, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 599). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 118. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona; without amendment (Rept. No. 600). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 2416. A bill authorizing the State of Alabama to lease or sell and convey all or any part of the Salt Springs land granted to said State by the act of March 2, 1819; with amendment (Rept. No. 601). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico: Select Committee to Investigate Food Shortages. Submitting its report on food shortages pursuant to House Resolution 195. (Rept. No. 602.) Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 3278. A bill to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3279. A bill to amend section 1545, title 42, United States Code Annotated, to require approval by incorporated cities as political subdivisions of the States prior to expenditure of any appropriations for national defense housing; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 3280. A bill to provide that a veteran's compensation, pension, or retirement pay shall not be reduced during his hospitalization or domiciliary care; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 3281. A bill to amend section 102 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1122; title 28, U. S. C., sec. 183), to fix a term of the United States district court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., on the first Tuesday in June; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 3282. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 3283. A bill to provide for maintaining the regiment of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at authorized strength; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 3284. A bill for the relief of Robert Caven; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H. R. 3285. A bill for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. Res. 268. Resolution to establish a free Palestine for homeless people of the Jewish race; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

702. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of Mrs. Hazel Cornelius and other citizens of Portland, Oreg., petitioning the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

703. Also, petition of Thomas L. Ingram and other citizens of Portland, Oreg., petitioning the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

704. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Mr. Brennan and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

705. Also, petition of Mr. William J. Ebeler and 28 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

706. Also petition of Mr. John M. Cain and 28 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

707. Also, petition of Mr. Victor Regna and 26 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

708. Also, petition of Mr. Dan E. Lavin and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

709. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of retail trade committee of the Corsicana Chamber of Commerce, Corsicana, Tex., with reference to the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

710. Also, petition of Mr. N. R. Harkins, president of Southwestern Presbyterian Home and School for Orphans, Itasca, Tex., opposing H. R. 3143; to the Committee on Agriculture.

711. By Mr. JONKMAN: Petition of sundry citizens of Kent County, Mich., endorsing H. R. 2211; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

712. By Mr. TORRENS: Petition of a United Nations rally and sent to members of the American delegation of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

713. By Mr. WELCH: Petition adopted by the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers of Northern California and Nevada urging that a bronze statue of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt be erected at Washington, D. C., and that a similar statue be erected at Warm Springs, Ga., and that Warm Springs, Ga., be created as a Roosevelt memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the source of all wisdom and strength, from whom to turn away is to fall, but in whom to abide is to stand fast forever, grant that we may keep inviolate our trust in the Lord and respond more eagerly to the leading of Thy Spirit and the pulsations of the higher life.

We pray that Thou wilt expand our minds and hearts that they may be large enough to comprehend the revelations of Thy truth, Thy will, and Thy love. Help us to be victorious over everything that would eclipse our spiritual vision, blur our sense of honor, and tempt us to break faith with our better self.

May we resolutely declare by our character and conduct that we have enlisted under the banner of righteousness and justice and that we are seeking to build a civilization in which the fear of the Lord and the brotherhood of man are the deepest concerns.

Hear us in the name of the Christ in whom we find our inspiration to make our life a quest for the true, the beautiful, and the good. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on Monday, May 21, 1945, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On May 21, 1945.

H. R. 2603. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of Myles Perz;

H. R. 905. An act for the relief of Paul T. Thompson;

H. R. 981. An act to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising prior to May 27, 1941, out of activities of the War Department or of the Army;

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;

H. R. 1566. An act for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.;

H. R. 1711. An act for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton;

H. R. 2007. An act for the relief of Hattie Bowers;